The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

SLOW PROGRESS ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL—FEARS OF GRANGER RESENTMENT SAVING THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS—THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION—ILLNESS OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Committee on Appropriations on Saturday considered the part of the Legislative bill which relates to the Agricultural Department. Commissioner Watts was before the committee and opposed the reductions that were suggested. By grace of Mr. Randall, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, where the question of reducing the force and salaries should be considered, was present with Mr. Watts, and stood by him in resisting reductions. The committee had the Granger vote in mind, and dealt with the appropriations for agriculture with somewhat more leniency than has been shown toward other departments. The bill, which was promised to be finished and reported to the House Tuesday, cannot be completed much, if any, before the end of the week. Unless the rate of progress is increased the bill will not be ready before next week. Last year at this date all but one or two of the Appropriation bills had been passed through the House, and much other important work had been done.

One of the pet investigations of the House is that conducted by the Committee on the District of Columbia. This investigation has been put on exhibition by opening the doors, and it cannot be denied that some very unpleasant disclosures have been made in connection with the settlement of claims. It has not been shown yet that any illegal allowances have been made, though in one or two cases there were allowances that ought to have been illegal. The evidence does not yet show that the District has been cheated, but it does appear that there has been a great deal of speculation in claims, and that some claim agents have been treated with partiality, or have had exclusive and peculiar facilities in getting their business attended to. Claimants have in many cases become impatient and hopeless at delay, or have had no very clear notions of the amounts really due, and they have been induced to sell out for small sums to the fortunate speculators who have made immense profits. Some claim agents have been shut out apparently by having the claims presented by them delayed and ignored till the claims have been taken away from them by the holders and disposed of to those who were on better terms with the clerks in the Board of Audit. The whole trouble seems to be with the subordinates of the board, who have not been under very severe discipline. The investigation thus far has not touched upon any matters under the control of the District Commissioners, or anything for which they are in any way responsible. The Board of Audit is a separate organization, created by Congress, and separately responsible for its acts.

Col. Benjamin Wilson, member of Congress from the First District of West Virginia, one of the ablest and most popular of the new members, has been for the past few days seriously ill at his residence in this city, threatened with typhoid fever. He was somewhat better to-night, but is still so sick that not even his most intimate friends were admitted to his room, his physician ordering perfect quiet to be kept.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will begin the examination of witnesses to-morrow in relation to the Emma Mine and Minister Schenck's connection with it. James E. Lyon, of New-York, who is supposed to know something about the matter, has been summoned and is expected to appear before the committee to-morrow.

The case of Pinchback may be called up to-morrow in the Senate, by Mr. Morton. When it is again taken up it will be continued until a vote can be had upon Pinchback's admission. Senator Sharon, who is regarded as favoring Pinchback's claim, will be sworn in to-morrow.

THE COST OF PRINTING MONEY.

A PLAN PROPOSED TO REDUCE THE EXPENSE—A WAY BY WHICH A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY MAY BE SAVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—There is one way to reduce the expenses of printing fractional notes, to which the attention of the Committee on Appropriations is likely to be called. The notes now in circulation have what is known as three printings. There is the face, and the back, and the seal. Each of these printings is from an engraved plate, and each costs the same as the others. The great cost of plate-printing, as compared with printing from types, is known to almost every one. The former has to be done by hand, and slowly, while the latter is done by machinery, and at great speed. Beyond all question one of the plate printings ought to be dispensed with. The red seal, as it is called, on the face of the notes, has no purpose but to prevent photographic reproductions. It may be just as well printed from raised dies cut in steel as from the plates. Printing by this method is known as surface printing, and is the same as printing from types. It has been used successfully on the national bank notes. This would be no very radical change. The more important question to be considered is the practicability of omitting entirely the printing of the back. If this were omitted the notes would be printed on the face, one face printing and one surface printing, and the back would be entirely plain. At first though such notes would be less convenient than notes printed on both sides. In handling "scrip" it is the universal practice to look at the face, and the denomination is not now sufficiently prominent on the back to be readily distinguishable. The printing of the back is useless in aiding the detection of counterfeits. No expert ever looks at the back of a note of large or small value to determine whether it is genuine. No counterfeit has ever been made which could not be discovered from the face. Outside the bank note companies, and the Treasury Printing Bureau, no expert can be found who will say that the plain back is not as good as the printed. In fact the double printing is a new thing, as the old State bank notes were only printed on one side. Whatever may be said with regard to the large notes, there is certainly no use in printing the backs of the fractional currency, which at best is not kept in circulation more than fifteen months before it is exchanged and destroyed. By imprinting the seal from a raised dye, and leaving the backs plain, half the cost of the printing would be saved, and the notes would be just as good, if not a little better, than at present. If this policy had prevailed from the beginning, the public debt would now be several million dollars smaller than it is, and it is not yet too late to save a large amount of money which is spent to no purpose, so far as the interests of the Government are concerned.

NATIONAL BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THEIR APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—A CHANGE IN THE REVENUE LAW ASKED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The National Brewers' Association will appear before the Ways and Means Committee, by counsel, for the purpose of obtaining legislation which will prevent the Internal Revenue Department from prescribing the quantity of malt and other materials which shall be deemed sufficient to produce a barrel of beer. Under the regulations of the department, two and one-half bushels of malt or barley are allowed for the production of one barrel of beer, and when the quantity of beer returned is below this standard the deficiency is assessed against the brewer by the Government. The brewers claim that ordinarily the quantity prescribed is sufficient, but the production of beer varies with the condition of the grain, and frequently from three to three and one-half bushels are required for one barrel of beer. The brewers want the grain test abolished and their sworn return of the quantity of beer produced made binding on all parties.

ADVERSE REPORTS ON CLAIMS.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT OBLIGED TO PAY FOR HAZARDOUS RISKS DURING THE WAR—NO HONORABLE DISCHARGES FOR MEN WHO ENLISTED IN THE REBEL SERVICE FROM ANDERSONVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Cockrell recently made a report from the Committee on Claims adverse to the petition of George Hubbell, of Cincinnati, praying compensation for a stock of goods burned at Charlestown, West Va., in 1862. The committee conclude their report as follows: "The petitioner took his goods to Charlestown after the rebels had been driven from the place. He knew the dangers and hazards of the position and his stores, and took his chances. His goods were never in the possession or under the control of the United States. He knew the Government warehouse and stores were contiguous to his store-room, and when the warehouse was fired and the preparations for such firing were making, no effort was made to remove any of them. The flames from the Government stores communicated to his storehouse, and his goods were consumed. We know of no principle of law which will render the Government responsible under the facts in the case."

In the case of John McFarland, Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, who prayed for an honorable discharge from said regiment, and for pay and allowances while a prisoner of war at Andersonville, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs made an adverse report, in which they say: "John McFarland, Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, was enrolled and mustered into service Oct. 19, 1861, for three years; was reported a deserter from Aug. 13, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862; was captured in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; enlisted in the rebel Army as a private in Company A, Tenth Tennessee Regiment, while a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.; was recaptured by United States forces at Egypt Station, Miss., Dec. 28, 1864, while in arms against the Government; was confined as a rebel prisoner of war at Alton (Ill.) military prison, and was released Feb. 21, 1865, on amnesty oath. The petitioner states that he became so much reduced by disease and starvation while in prison at Andersonville, Ga., that he saw no other way of saving his life than by enlisting in the rebel Army, which he says he did with a view of 'saving himself from starvation, and with the intention of making his escape into the Union lines at the first opportunity.' We have here a case of desertion that should not be confounded with honorable conduct by any lapse of time, and to grant the relief prayed for would be an injustice to the surviving loyal men who suffered all the hardships enumerated by the applicant rather than abandon their colors and array themselves on the side of the enemy."

The Senate Committee on Claims, in their report on the petition of John S. Friend, say: "The petitioner alleges that he lived, as a stock raiser, in one of the frontier counties of Texas, and that he suffered much from depredations by marauding bands of Comanche Indians, taking from him at various times horses and other property amounting in value to $2,492, and upon one occasion attacking his family, mutilating in a shocking manner his wife and taking captive his son, whom they held in captivity some four or five years, subjecting him to great expense, as well on account of medical services rendered to his wife as in efforts to recover and restore to his home his son, amounting in the whole to some six thousand dollars. This claim was presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who replied that the case was one deserving favorable consideration, and recommended that it be presented to Congress. As the case comes before Congress with this recommendation, the committee deem it proper to say, in reference to this and all like claims, that in their judgment, in the absence of treaty stipulation or special obligation on the part of the Government, the Government cannot, and ought not, to become the insurer of the lives and property of those who choose to undertake the hazards of a frontier life. It is certainly right and proper for the Government to afford all the guards in its power for the protection of its citizens against Indian incursions, by the aid of its military arm, but beyond this it would be unreasonable to require it to go. They therefore reject the claim of the petitioner, and ask that they may be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill accompanying this petition be indefinitely postponed."

THE RECEIPTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

AN EXHIBIT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR SIX MONTHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following figures, from the books of the Treasury Department, show the receipts of the Government, by quarters, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1875:

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPT. 30, 1875.	
Customs	$44,239,626 25
Internal Revenue	28,199,723 50
Public Lands	308,641 73
Miscellaneous	8,414,153 66
Total	$81,156,145 14

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DEC. 31, 1875.	
Customs	$32,267,931 72
Internal Revenue	29,258,069 63
Public Lands	295,906 78
Direct tax	10 347 53
Miscellaneous	4,158,263 80
Total	$65,990,519 46
	81,156,145 14
Total for six months	$147,146,664 60

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury estimated that the total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, would be $293,000,000. The receipts above given for the first half of the year are $646,664 in excess of half the Secretary's estimates for the whole year.

The total receipts from Customs for the current fiscal year, up to and including Friday last, are $98,561,459 41, and from internal revenue, $74,564,787 25. The receipts for February from these two sources will show a falling-off of between five and six million dollars, as compared with the same month of last year. This is accounted for by the fact that, in consequence of the bill then pending to increase the duties on certain articles of import and the tax on whisky and tobacco, larger withdrawals were made from Customs and internal revenue bonded warehouses.

THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET.

OPPOSING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN THE SENATE—THE DICTATORAL TERMS OF THE HOUSE EXPOSED—WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE PLACED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1876.

The debate in the Senate on Friday disclosed the policy that is likely to be pursued in opposing the Appropriation bills prepared by Mr. Randall's committee. For the first time in the history of Congress the enactment of general legislation in the bills appropriating money for the maintenance of the Government is made a party policy, and is regularly followed out by one branch of the National Legislature. The sporadic cases, as they may be called, of legislating in Appropriation bills have never failed to meet with condemnation through the public press, and particularly by the party in the minority. The salary grab, to which frequent allusion is made, is the most notable of the recent instances. The fatality which that enactment caused among members of the Congress that voted for it was as much as anything due to the manner by which it was forced through, in the closing hours of the session, when the choice was presented to members to vote for the Appropriation bill containing the obnoxious measure, or to vote against it, and by so doing force the calling of an extra session of Congress.

Mr. Dawes, in his speech, showed that up to 1837 the Appropriation bills were kept free from extraneous provisions, and were devoted entirely to appropriations for supporting the Government. The Democratic Congress at that time desired to raise certain salaries, and found an obstacle in the rules of the House against attaching the provision to an Appropriation bill. Like the salary grab of later date, the increase then proposed could not be carried as an independent measure. The rules were changed for the express purpose of permitting the increase to be tied upon the Appropriation bill, which was thus made to carry it through. No one in those days ever heard of a Democratic Congress proposing to reduce salaries, and so foreign from any such purpose was the intention of that Congress that the rule which it made absolutely prohibited legislation for the reduction of salaries in the same bills which permitted them to be increased. This was letting down the bars, and it became quite usual for some salaries to be increased each year or some new salaries provided for in the Appropriation bills. In the Senate, where no rules restricted the power to amend, legislative measures were in latter years frequently attached to Appropriation bills, and this for the reason, generally, that the proposed legislation could not be reached in the House during the session by reason of other business having precedence.

The Federal Election law was passed in this way, and the horror with which it was regarded by the Democrats cannot be forgotten. The only excuse pretended for attaching that measure to an Appropriation bill was that it represented the will of the majority of Congress, but could not be enacted into a law as an independent measure because the business of the House was in such a condition that the minority could prevent action till the end of the session. When a long line of encroachments upon good policy in respect to amendments to the Appropriation bills culminated in the salary grab, and the subsequent wreck of Congressmen, it was supposed this method of legislation would come to an end. In point of fact, during the last Congress, the bills were almost entirely free from legislation beyond the appropriation of money, and so strong was public sentiment upon this point that the friends of two or three subsidies were restrained from even moving them as amendments, though it had been their intention to take such action.

In several of the State Legislatures, the evil effects of loading down the Appropriation bills with general legislation have led to probibitory constitutional amendments, which have been heartily supported by the press and the best sentiment of the people. Mr. Dawes truly expresses the evils of this method of legislation in the following concise manner:

"The rule now is such that the Committee on Appropriations in an Appropriation bill can absorb the most important and vital legislation of the country and make it hang upon the supplies of the Government, and make the supplies of the Government carry through the most objectionable legislation as well as good legislation. It is something more than an inconvenience and a mischief. It strikes at the independence of legislation itself; and unless it is resisted here, we shall, without being conscious of it, lose the power of deliberation upon measures independently and upon their merits in separate bills."

In the face of all the precedents, and of public sentiment and the recent startling experiences, the House of Representatives has deliberately enacted a rule giving the Committee on Appropriations power to propose any kind of legislation whatever, in which the net result is a reduction of expenses in any department or bureau of the Government. It goes back and adopts as a policy the most vicious methods of legislation that have ever been followed in this country. It enables the party which now happens to have the majority in the House to dictate terms to the law-making and executive power combined. The House says to the Senate in regard to the Military Academy: "Reduce the expenditures as we suggest or let the Academy stop; cut off ten per cent. of all the salaries of the Treasury Department, whether you think, as an independent proposition, it is or is not right, or let the operations of the Treasury Department come to an end." Through the whole list of Government bureaus and operations it presents a similar alternative, so that in point of fact the House of Representatives, instead of being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, absorbs the entire power.

Let it be supposed that the situation was reversed, and that the Administration and a majority of the House were in accord, and the Senate Republican, as it is now—if the latter body should attach to an Appropriation bill any legislation intended to oppose the policy of the Administration, and should say to the House that such legislation must be adopted or the Appropriation bills must fail—can any one imagine the terrible wailing and outcries that would resound through the length and breadth of the land?

The question is not a partisan one at all, except in the narrowest and meanest sense of that term. What the people desire to know in deciding how they shall vote is, which party can best be trusted to give the country good government. The great mass of people who are out of office, and mean to keep out, are not attracted to a party that purposely adopts a bad legislative method, and one attended with great danger to the country, for no purpose except to enforce a partisan purpose. In regard to the reduction of salaries and clerical force, there is room for discussion and considerate deliberation. There is doubtless an opportunity for excellent legislation in this respect, but the measures should be carefully matured and wisely shaped. The question whether clerks shall work six, seven, or eight hours is an important one, and deserves the examination of one committee. There are two sides, and arguments on each deserving attention. But Mr. Randall's committee proposes absolutely no deliberation. It sees a chance to make an apparent reduction of expenses. Whether the reduction is real is of little consequence. Whatever shows well on the face must be done, or there can be no appropriations at all. The issue of silver coin is a grave affair. The Committee on Banking and Currency ought to deliberate upon it after collecting all available information. But Mr. Randall's committee may decide it in a peremptory manner by cutting off appropriations for printing fractional notes. And so it goes through the whole list of subjects to be legislated upon.

How far the Senate will go in opposing the vicious course of the House cannot yet be determined. The responsibility must be made to rest upon the House. Wherever reductions proposed are proper and possible the Senate should agree to them in separate bills and send them back to the House, there to be considered apart from the appropriations. The latter body would then have to choose between making reductions in a regular and unobjectionable manner, or forcing the changes into the Appropriation bills. Probably the Senate could not afford to defeat an Appropriation bill unless it should be loaded down with obnoxious and intolerable legislation. The true policy will be to oppose that which ought be opposed, but to oppose nothing which is right simply because it comes from a partisan Democratic House.

AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE TREASURY.

A STATEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY—MORE SILVER COIN AND BULLION THAN AVAILABLE GOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In response to the resolution of Representative Sayler, of Ohio, passed last week by the House, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement showing the amount of coin in the Treasury owned by the Government. This statement exhibits the coin balances at the close of business on Thursday last, the 24th inst., and will be presented to the House to-morrow. The Secretary, in his report, says: The actual amount of gold owned by the Government and available for the resumption of specie payment after deducting the amount of goid, the amount of gold certificates outstanding, the accrued interest on Government bonds and bonds for the Sinking Fund to date, (Feb. 24,) is as follows:

Coin coupons	$1,547,462 06
Demand notes	10 00
Coin certificates	1,427,200 00
Sinking fund and interest	1,873,825 50
Bonds redeemed and interest	13,832,553 65
Interest due and unpaid	9,254,634 50
Outstanding bonds called for sinking fund	2,548,000 00
Outstanding coin certificates	33,968,300 00
Silver coin and bullion	14,193,618 70
Total	$78,645,604 41
Actual gold coin available	$13,341,423 76
Total amount in Treasury	$91,987,028 17

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the five-story brick building No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, occupied by Brady & Co., manufacturers of woodenware. By the efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the floor on which they had originated, but before they could be extinguished the lower floors were deluged with water. The loss by Brady & Co. is estimated at $500, and is fully covered by insurance. The fourth floor of the building is occupied by Cottier & Co., manufacturers of fine cabinet furniture. Their stock was badly damaged by water, and the loss will reach $10,000; fully insured. The third floor is occupied by Isaac H. Terrell, sash and blind maker; loss on stock and machinery, $1,000; no insurance. The first and second floors are occupied by J. Sayers, stair builder; damage, $500 by water. The building, which is owned by A. S. Spaulding, is damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured.

A fire broke out Saturday night in Starkweather's grist mill in Willimantic, Conn., and destroyed that building, a brick building occupied as a machine shop and silkmill, and a frame building used for storing and painting. The total loss is $35,500 as follows: A. F. Starkweather, on building and machinery, $16,000—insured for $10,000; Wyman & Thompson, wool flock manufacturers, $5,000—insured for $3,000; Atwood Machine Company, $5,000—no insurance; A. A. & H. E. Conant, silk manufacturers, $7,000—insured for $5,000; George I. Johnson, frame storage building, $2,000—insured for $1,200; E. Stiles & Son lost 800 bushels of corn in the grist mill, which was worth $500—no insurance. The Atwood Machine Company saved a part of their machinery.

The frame dwelling at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and King's Bridge road, owned and occupied by James Russell, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning; loss, $2,000; insured for $800 in the Exchange Company. The dwelling of Patrick Cougalin adjoining was slightly damaged.

At Salem, Mass., yesterday afternoon, the keg manufactory and coopering establishment of Thomas T. Florence, on Cedar street, was burned, together with 10,000 kegs ready for shipment, and a quantity of prepared stock; loss, $15,000; insurance, $4,000.

The Catholic Home for Destitute Children, at the corner of Harrison avenue and East Canton street, Boston, was damaged by fire and water yesterday afternoon to the extent of $6,000. Two firemen were injured by a falling ceiling.

The residence of William D. Pool, No. 17 Centre street, Lynn, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $10,500. It is supposed the fire originated from a defective flue.

Baxton's Hotel, in Abbott, Me., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is about $3,500; insured for $2,300.

John W. Browning's house and barn, at Rowe, Mass., have been burned. Loss $4,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A severe storm from the north-west of sleet, hail, and snow, with high winds, prevailed at Omaha yesterday.

Andrew Heimblatt, an unmarried German, fifty years old, hanged himself in Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday.

Mr. Freeman, leader of Freeman's Band, at Hamilton, Ontario, was run over last Saturday night by a wagon and instantly killed.

The wife of John Martin, residing in Amoskeag Village, N. H., while under the influence of liquor, Saturday night, wandered from home, fell over a bank, and was found yesterday morning frozen to death.

THE KELLOGG IMPEACHMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The city papers to-day published the memorial mentioned in yesterday's dispatch expressing unqualified disapprobation of the attempt on the part of the House of Representatives to impeach at this time Gov. Kellogg. The memorial is signed by sixty prominent commercial houses and individuals, whom the *Bulletin* says represent more than ten millions of the active capital of the city.

The following dispatch was received this evening:

MERIDEN, La., Feb. 27.

To Associated Press, New-Orleans:

Telegrams have been received here asking the people to indorse impeachment by red-hot dispatch. We believe public sentiment in Webster Parish is opposed to impeachment at the present time without more light. (Signed,)

D. B. Hamilton Goodwill, T. B. Neal, Christopher Chaffe, Jno. C. Lane, P. W. Paul, Ben. Wade, L. B. Watkins, G. W. Warren.

These names embrace the most prominent business men in that section of the State.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Caroline Fox, thirteen years old, an inmate of the Ingleside Home, attempted to fire that institution this evening. She was arrested after fleeing from the home. The damage sustained is slight.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE NEW BUREAUS—KING ALFONSO'S MOVEMENTS—REPORTED MANIFESTO FROM DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies constituted the bureaus yesterday. Señor Castelar took the oath, but protested against Deputies being required to do so. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo declared the protest was out of place, and his speech was received with cheers. Gen. Pavia subsequently referred to the *coup d'état* of 1874. He said he was reluctantly compelled to resort thereto, and would explain the necessity for the act at a later day.

King Alfonso has arrived at Alsasua. He will visit some towns in the north, review the troops, and then return to Madrid.

Don Carlos was on Saturday in the neighborhood of Irun. It is stated that he crossed the frontier into France during Saturday night, and then issued a manifesto announcing that he generously relinquished the struggle in order to promote the happiness of the Spanish people.

The Carlist troops near Lecumberri have killed their commander, Gen. Egana, and solicited amnesty.

Official advices announce that Gens. Campos and Rivera have effected a junction of their forces and are marching in the direction of Velate to overtake the remnants of the Carlist Army and sweep the country up to the French frontier. All the Guipuzcoan battalions of the Carlists have surrendered. Gen. Perula, with five Navarrese battalions, is surrounded.

La España announces that the new Spanish Minister to China will sail in a few days. His first task is to settle the difficulties respecting the shipment of Chinese coolies to Cuba.

SUBMISSION OF EIGHT THOUSAND CARLISTS—POSITION OF DON CARLOS AND HIS REMAINING FORCE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the *Daily News* says 8,000 Carlists submitted to King Alfonso at Tolosa.

The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from Hendaye, Sunday: "Lesca, with 12,000 men, was between Vera and Enderlaza this morning. Don Carlos and Lizarraga, with eight battalions, were at Olagui, near Pampeluna."

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—THE DUC DECAZES AND THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—M. Teisserenc de Bort has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture. Several protests have been signed against M. Rouher's election in Riom. The Duc Decazes has written a letter announcing his intention to persevere in the electoral contest in the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris. He says he looks to the Constitution and new institutions to convince all, both at home and abroad, of the moderation and stability of the Republic.

L'Opinion reports that M. Casimir-Perier, addressing a meeting of the Left Centre, stated he had not yet accepted the Ministry of the Interior.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris says: "M. Chaffour, Republican candidate in the Eighth Arrondissement, has withdrawn in favor of the Duc Decazes. The contest is now between Decazes and Raoul Duval."

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

HERZEGOVINIAN REFUGEES ORDERED TO LEAVE AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* reports that Austria has ordered the Herzegovinian refugees in her territory to return to their homes within a month, or they will be forcibly expelled.

SERVIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that a committee at Belgrade, headed by the Archbishop, has appealed to the population to be in readiness to receive the wounded in case of war. All able-bodied men called out by the order of the Minister of War of Feb. 20 will be mustered on the 2d of March.

THE FLOODS AT PESTH.

SEVENTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE OVERFLOWING DANUBE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the floods have destroyed seventy houses in Pesth.

INDIA.

OUTBREAK IN THE MAULMAIN JAIL—ELEVEN PRISONERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A telegram from Rangoon to the *Times* states that an outbreak has occurred in the jail at Maulmain, during which eleven prisoners were killed and several wounded.

BURNING OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 27.—The steamer Mary Belle, owned by Frank Hicks and Alfred Grissol, took fire and was burned to the water's edge at 2:30 P. M. The fire occurred under or near the front steps, but its origin is unknown. The boat was taking on cotton below the elevator. The boat, together with five or six thousand bales of cotton, many thousand sacks of seed and sundries, and the baggage of all the passengers, numbering about two hundred, in the cabin is a total loss. No lives are known to have been lost, and no one was injured. The Mary Belle was about six months old, was valued at about $90,000, and insured for $30,000 in Western offices. The cargo was insured.

AN OFFICER SHOT BY BURGLARS.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—The dry-goods store of W. White, on Main street, was robbed at an early hour this morning, and about $300 worth of goods stolen. The thieves broke in the rear of the store, and from the manner of operations were no doubt professional burglars. They had made preparations for a heavy robbery, but were discovered while on their way with the first installment of their booty to a boat they had in waiting in the Severn. The Police gave chase, firing at them. The fire was returned, and Officer Watkins was shot in the breast. The thieves escaped.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—At the shooting tournament the weather was fine and the shooting remarkably good. Purse No. 3 of the tournament, twenty entries, was won by H. N. Jones, of Iowa; the fourth purse, twenty entries, was won by Frank Leslie, of Tennessee. The sweepstakes, thirty-one yards rise, in which Capt. Bogardus and eight others were entered, resulted in a tie between Wheal and Shaw on nine birds, and the stakes were divided between them.

THE ICY STREETS.

The storm of drizzling sleet and rain which prevailed last evening covered the streets and pavements with a glaring coat of ice and rendered locomotion almost impossible. During the afternoon the thermometer had been falling at the rate of a degree every three hours, and at 8:30 o'clock, when the rain began to fall, stood at 29°. As fast as the rain fell it became ice, which soon covered everything. A strong wind blew from the north, and by 9 o'clock Broadway and the principal down-town streets presented a glittering and slippery surface, along which the pedestrians made their painful way at the risk of innumerable falls.

THE CINCINNATI HOTELS.

DENIAL OF THE STATEMENT THAT INCREASED RATES WILL BE CHARGED DELEGATES OR OTHERS ATTENDING THE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Mr. W. B. Shattuck, Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment of the National Republican Convention, says positively that the statements of correspondents to the effect that the Cincinnati hotels will increase their rates during the meeting of the Republican National Convention are false; that he holds a contract with the hotels to maintain the regular rates and no charge any excess; that the contract is binding, and that the hotel proprietors have no desire to increase their rates. He also states that Cincinnati hotel rates are not higher than those of other cities, and that the Committee on Entertainment has arranged to utilize every available room in the city. Everything possible will be done for the comfort and convenience of the delegates during their stay in the city, and at reasonable prices.

THE EXACT PRICES TO BE CHARGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Cincinnati people are much exercised about the reported increase of hotel rates, and the proprietors of the new Gibson House have written here making full explanation, and requesting corrections of the statements printed. The letter referred to in THE TIMES was misunderstood, because not sufficiently explicit. The correct prices as stated now are, for a suite consisting of parlor, bed-room, and bath-room, on the first, second, and third floors, front, $33 a day. A suite precisely the same, but not front, is $16. Each of these suites are suitable for two persons. Single back rooms on the same floors are $8. The price is the same for two persons as for one in these suites or single rooms. If one person chooses to occupy a room that would accommodate two, he must pay for two persons. The explanation, in a private letter from Cincinnati, is that the hotels intend simply to get pay for the capacity of their rooms by the doubling-up process usual on such occasions. The man who goes to the convention will get a cot or a place to sleep somewhere, and his meals for $4. In ordinary times he would get a room by himself for the same price, but during the convention would have to pay $8 for it. This is what is called charging the usual rates—that is, the rates usual on such occasions, and it is probable the hotels of other cities would do no better.

MISS ANTHONY ON THE SCANDAL.

HER BELIEF IN BEECHER'S GUILT FREELY EXPRESSED—A CONFESSION MADE BY MRS. TILTON FIRST TO MRS. STANTON AND AFTERWARD TO MISS ANTHONY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Feb. 27.—Susan B. Anthony, since her arrival in this city, though refusing to be interviewed on the subject, has talked freely with her friends concerning the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton complication, and makes no secret of her belief in Beecher's guilt. Though professing no admiration for either of the others named, she nevertheless asserts that if any have grievances they are the ones. The Advisory Council she regards as a white-washing move, and thinks the ultimate result of the whole affair will be Beecher's death, though he will probably never confess his guilt, having determined otherwise when his troubles first began. Mrs. Tilton first confessed her guilt to Mrs. Stanton, subsequently to Miss Anthony herself, and of the truth of her confessions at the time Miss Anthony has no doubt. It is the latter's desire to avoid all publicity in connection with the scandal.

GEN. BABCOCK.

A SERENADE TO BE GIVEN THIS EVENING BY HIS WASHINGTON FRIENDS—NO INTENTION TO RESIGN HIS POSITION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Gen. Babcock, Gen. Williams, and Mr. Luckey arrived to-day. A circular, giving notice of a serenade to him on Monday evening has been issued, signed by A. R. Shepherd, J. L. Hume, N. B. Fugitt, Hallet Kilbourne, and L. M. Hoffman. Gen. Babcock, in conversation with his friends, says he has no present intention of resigning his position of private secretary to the President, nor does he consider it at all necessary to renew his request for an Army Court of Inquiry to vindicate him from the charges which have already been disposed of after a full and fair trial by the civil tribunal. It is learned that the jury unanimously voted for acquittal when they had been out only seven minutes, but as the court had taken a recess until 3 o'clock P. M. the verdict could not be rendered for some hours subsequently. Gen. Babcock during the evening of the day of his acquittal received over one hundred congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country. The first one received was sent to him from Indianapolis, by a West Point classmate who served in the Confederate Army.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer has extended southward over New-England, and cold north-east winds, with rain or snow, have prevailed over the lake region. The area of lower pressure has moved slowly eastward to Ohio, followed by high, cold north-west winds from Minnesota to Arkansas; southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf States, and with rain in the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States.

The rivers have fallen, especially at Cincinnati and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in the South Atlantic States falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, clouds and possibly rain, followed by rising barometer, westerly winds and clearing weather.

For the lower lakes and Lake Huron, increasing north-east winds backing to north-west, falling barometer, clouds and snow followed by colder cloudy weather.

For New-York and New-England, north-east to north-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, clouds and rain, falling barometer and higher temperature.

A PILOT-BOAT RUN INTO AND SUNK.

The Sandy Hook pilot-boat Caprice, No. 15, was run into yesterday morning off Bay Ridge by the steamer New-Orleans, of Clark & Seaman's Line, and sunk almost immediately. The collision occurred at about 3 o'clock in the morning. The lookouts on the deck of the steamer discovered the pilot-boat when about two hundred feet distant, and the order was given to back the engines, but without effect. The New-Orleans struck the Caprice amidships, carrying away her mainmast and cutting her nearly in two. The pilot-boat went down in less than a minute, carrying with her the effects of the crew and all the movable articles on deck. The master, S. H. Burns, and the crew, numbering five men, took to their small boat, and were picked up by the New-Orleans and brought to this City. The Caprice was a small schooner of sixty tons burden, and was valued at from $5,000 to $6,000. She was owned by the Sandy Hook Pilot Company and insured for her full value.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

A GLANCE AT PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. HARTRANFT TO RECEIVE A COMPLIMENTARY VOTE AT CINCINNATI—THE DELEGATION TO VOTE AS A UNIT—REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT—IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE'S VOTE IN CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

Having on Thursday had the privilege of a confidential chat with a possible President, by a long talk with Gov. Hayes at Columbus, Ohio, I attempted to repeat it to-day at Harrisburg, in the Executive Chamber of Pennsylvania. But the experiment was not a success. It has often been said of Gen. Grant that he will not or cannot talk, but he is the most loquacious of human beings when contrasted with John F. Hartranft. Always one of the most taciturn of men, he is now absolutely silent concerning his candidacy for the Presidency. No questioning, however adroit, could get a word out of him on the subject, and on general politics he was almost equally reserved. All that he could be got to say was that the Republican candidate, no matter who he may be, is sure to carry Pennsylvania. What he expects, hopes, or dreams of his own chances for obtaining the great prize he keeps to himself or confides only to his most intimate and trusted personal friends, and they being equally discreet, the counsels of the Governor are well kept. That he is to have the vote of Pennsylvania in the Republican National Convention upon the first ballot the country already knows from the action of the State Convention some time ago; whether he is to have any vote from any other State, or whether he is to have the vote of Pennsylvania after the first ballot, is a matter of which nothing can be said with certainty.

Time has dealt kindly with Gov. Hartranft, as it has with Gov. Hayes. Always a man of imposing appearance, he is now even more so than when he was first prominently before the public as a candidate for Governor in 1872. His frame has been rounded by an increase of flesh; and the cares and responsibilities of office have given an expression of dignity and mental vigor to his face which were wanting before. His hair of glossy black is still the same in hue as in former years, but his mustache is now thickly streaked with gray. Hartranft is known more by what he does than by what he says. Since he became Governor of Pennsylvania he has had to deal with some of the most complex and delicate questions with which a State Executive was ever confronted. A vast number of people, even outside of Pennsylvania, remember the Erie Railway riot at Susquehanna, and also remember the bravery, wisdom, and promptitude with which Gov. Hartranft asserted the supremacy of the law and put an end to the troubles. In managing the mining troubles in the anthracite regions he was equally brave and discreet. When it is known that the men with whom he had to deal on these occasions represent a very large number of voters who have always carried their resentments to the polls, and have invariably deemed any interference with their right to make a row a personal affront, it can be seen that Gov. Hartranft in these cases cared more for the public good than for his personal interest. Should it chance that he becomes President of the United States, he will be even more than Grant a silent President; but he will be safe, brave, honest, discreet, respectable. Like Gov. Hayes he would never be brilliant, but as I said of Gov. Hayes in my Columbus letter, he would be, like him, always safe. It is not my province to say whether or not Hartranft has any chance for a nomination, nor if it were, is it in my power to express any opinion on the subject. In these letters I have only endeavored to tell the public, so far as I could, what I have gathered of the personal appearance and mental qualities of the gentlemen who have been named for the nomination, with whom I have come in contact.

That Pennsylvania is to be a power in the national convention I have already discovered. She has fifty-eight votes, and, unlike any other State so far as I have learned, these votes will be constantly cast as a unit. Being surprised when first informed of this fact, I made special efforts to learn the exact truth, with the result of having the statement confirmed beyond a doubt. The reason given was that ever since 1860 it has been the custom in Pennsylvania for the State in national conventions to vote as a unit. In the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln the vote of Pennsylvania was divided among all the candidates, even up to the last and decisive ballot. The leading Republicans say that, as a result, the State, although steadily Republican, has never had since that time the recognition at Washington which it deserves and could rightfully claim as the second in population and first in Republicanism. They declare that they do not intend this year to repeat the blunder of 1860. They assert that Pennsylvania has always, and under all circumstances, been a Republican State, and believing that the next President is to be a Republican, they are determined to so act at Cincinnati as to secure for their State that consideration which they believe it deserves. They also say that this decision has not been reached from any selfish or personal motives. They do not care for the loaves and fishes of public patronage, only so far as it will enable them to maintain the supremacy of their party. With proper recognition at Washington, they are sure that they can keep Pennsylvania Republican for many years to come; without it, they are sure that, in a little time, the State will slip from their grasp. Concerning the State canvass little can be said. It is known that, under the new Constitution, Pennsylvania has ceased to be a pivot in the Presidential campaign. She no longer votes in October, and the old watchword, "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is no longer potent. There was a scheme to have an October election this year for members of the Legislature, which, for a time, seemed likely to be carried out. The Constitution of the State can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature; and, the project being started by the Republicans, for a little while it was expected that the Democrats would agree to it. In fact, the leaders of that party in both branches of the Legislature expressed their willingness to so amend the Constitution; but now they have become frightened by the prospect of being badly beaten in October, and thereby injuring their political prospects in November, so it is not probable the change will be made. The Senate being Democratic and the House Republican, it is apparent that it is necessary to have the concurrent action of both political parties in order to accomplish any such action as this. Nor does it seem to anyone fully advised of the situation entirely wise that it should be done. This year there is not a single State officer to be elected in Pennsylvania. All that are to be chosen are members of the House of

Representatives, one-half of the number of State Senators, and members of Congress. So it is not probable that an excited canvass can be got up for the October election, which will bring out the full strength of the Republican Party, while it is equally sure that the Democrats have always, except in the memorable case of Mr. Greeley, come to the polls in full force.

It is, of course, a matter of great interest to the whole country to know where Pennsylvania will go in the National Convention, after she leaves Hartranft; but I am afraid the nation must be content to remain in comparative ignorance for some time to come. This I do know, and this I can say, that the friends of Gov. Hartranft do not expect that he will secure the nomination, and I am in a position to at least guess that he will not be voted for after the first ballot. I know positively that unless it should be discovered before that first ballot that after it he will have considerable strength outside of his own State, and a reasonable prospect of obtaining the nomination, he will be withdrawn. In that contingency Pennsylvania will be required to caucus, as a consequence of the unit-vote rule. Blaine has considerable strength in the State; Hayes a great deal in the western counties, but not in the east. Morton and Conkling appear to have none at all. Judging of the situation as it is to-day, if required to hazard an opinion I should say that Blaine would have, on the second ballot, the solid vote of Pennsylvania, provided always that he exhibits the strength on the first ballot which is now generally accorded to him. Whoever Pennsylvania votes for will get the entire vote of the State, even if in the caucus of the delegation Blaine or Hayes or anybody else should only have a majority of one. On this point I have talked with so many different gentlemen from so many different parts of the State who are thoroughly informed as to the sentiment of the party, that I can state it without fear of having to retract it in the future. Therefore it will be seen by all the anxious gentlemen who have their eyes fixed on the great prize of the Presidency, that Pennsylvania, after New-York, is a great element in the problem of the nomination, and not only in the nomination but in the election, for, without exception, every gentleman with whom I have conversed has said that there is nothing in the future so certain as that the Republican nominee, no matter who he may be, will have the electoral vote of the State. This being the case, here are fifty-eight votes for the nomination and twenty-nine for the election, so that it behooves all the gentlemen who want the office to pay some little attention to Pennsylvania.

Having now traversed several States, and having conversed with many Republicans who will have influence in the Cincinnati Convention, I feel that it may not be rash to venture on a guess as to what the convention will do in its preliminary stages, but it would be extremely foolish to declare what will be its ultimate result. The thirty-seven States and eight Territories will have in the convention 758 delegates, so that 380 votes will be required to nominate. So far as I am informed now, Blaine will probably have on the first ballot 84, from five different States; Morton, 126, from seven different States; Conkling, 70, from one State; Hartranft, 58, from one State; Hayes, 44, from one State; Bristow, 22, from one State, and Logan, 42, from one State. On the second ballot the vote of Blaine may rise to 184 by the addition of Pennsylvania and Illinois, but what will happen after that it would be folly to say. It will be seen that this calculation includes only seventeen States, and that, therefore, there are twenty others and the eight Territories which have not been taken into the account. Concerning these I know nothing positively, but, judging from the general situation, it may be safe to say that the vote of all will be so divided that the relative strength of the leading candidates will remain about the same.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION—IMPORTANT WORK FOR THEM TO DO—THE POSSIBLE CANDIDATES—MR. PLATT, OF MERIDEN—THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

The Republican State Convention will meet in this city on Tuesday next, and judging from the character of the delegates whose names have already been reported to the Secretary of the State Committee, it will be, on the whole, a gathering of the best men in the party. The work which the convention has to do is of particular importance at this juncture. There has never been a time when there was a greater need of careful deliberation in the formation of a State ticket. There is about an equal balance of parties in Connecticut on a full vote, and the advantage that the Democrats have by being in possession of the State Government can only be approximately equalized by the presentation of an opposition ticket which shall so inspire confidence as to stir up all the latent forces in the Republican organization, and thus bring to the polls an element of strength which has lain dormant through a conviction that the party has not determined upon success. It is fortunate that the convention promises to possess the material which can give shape to the demands of the times in a well-constructed ticket throughout, thereby reestablishing confidence and giving direction to a campaign which, though unusually short, may be vigorous and decisive.

The Waterbury *American* of last evening announces the declination of Frederick J. Kingsbury, of that city, as a possible candidate for Governor. It says: "He finds his business engagements so imperative and absorbing that he is compelled to decline." This conclusion is to be regretted, as it removes from the canvass one of the ablest and purest men in the Republican ranks, and Mr. Kingsbury's decision will cause great disappointment among very many who had hoped to have the privilege of voting for him in convention, and who also had good reason to believe that they might have the pleasure of supporting him at the polls. His declination, however, does not leave the party without suitable candidates, though very little has been said excepting with reference to two or three. Attention was directed in this part of the State at once upon the announcement of Mr. Kingsbury's withdrawal to Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, but I do not think that under any circumstances he would consent to be a candidate. That he would do the State honor as its chief executive officer no one doubts, and his friends hope that the time will come when they can place him in that position. But he has an extensive law practice, which cannot very well be hazarded by an active participation in politics at this time, and his tastes are so much directed to his profession that, in any event, it would be a great sacrifice to him to accept a candidacy. Moreover, Mr. Robinson is yet a young man, being only forty-three years of age, and there is time enough for his friends to act hereafter if his rugged health continues. I think he may safely be considered out of the field.

There is no other man in the State for whom the Republicans in this vicinity would more cheerfully vote than O. H. Platt, of Meriden, whose name has heretofore been prominently mentioned in this correspondence, and whose chances of receiving the nomination are promising. Mr. Platt has been Secretary of State, a member of both houses of the Legislature, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He is a leading lawyer at the New-Haven County Bar, and a gentleman of literary culture and of the purest personal character. In his knowledge of the State, and his familiarity with politics, he possesses exceptional advantages as a candidate, in some respects being altogether the most available man that has been named. The Democratic papers have indicated their treatment of him in case he should be the candidate. First, they are disposed to ridicule him because his given name is Orville—suggestive, they say, of Orville Grant and Orville Babcock—but this play upon words will do no harm. Then they propose to call him "Picture" Platt, because of a notable transaction during the war in which he figured as the mover. He was in the State Senate, around the walls of the chamber of which hang the portraits of the illustrious line of Connecticut Governors. It was in the height of the war, when the Copperhead leaders here and elsewhere were constantly saying things which shocked the loyal sentiment of the country. Thomas H. Seymour, then living, had made a speech declaring that he would "rather be known in history as the persistent and consistent opponent of the war than wear the diadem of a king;" Isaac Toucey, also alive then, was notorious as a sympathizer with the rebellion. While these men were thus making themselves obnoxious by their disunion utterances, Mr. Platt offered a resolution in the Senate ordering the removal of their portraits, and it was carried, and for a year or two the bare frames hung upon the walls, suggestive of treason and traitors. Thus came the epithet "Picture" Platt, but the record will bear looking over, and if the Democratic papers care to make a personal thing of it in the campaign, if Mr. Platt runs, they will lose more than they will gain.

The Democratic platform adopted this week contains nothing of note excepting the financial plank furnished from Washington by Senator Eaton, and that will be met in a bold way by the Republican Convention. Through fear the party said nothing upon the school question, which has considerable importance in Connecticut, because of the effort in the two principal cities to give the Roman Catholics a leading influence in school matters. The Republicans will touch that question so as to leave no doubt of the non-sectarian position of the party. Notably the Democrats avoid any special reference to local affairs, and leave considerable to be said concerning the extreme partisanship which has been displayed in the Legislature during the past two years under the fraudulent cover of reform. The opportunity to frame a platform full of meaning and of wise purposes was never more inviting to the Republicans of Connecticut, and it is believed that the occasion will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

THE ILLINOIS "INDEPENDENTS."

THEIR CONVENTION AT DECATUR—WHAT THE FARMERS DID AND FAILED TO DO—THEIR NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR — RAG-MONEY LOUDLY ADVOCATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 25, 1876.

I attended the Independent Convention held at Decatur last week for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, choosing Presidential Electors, and selecting delegates to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis in April. According to the basis of representation there should have been 450 delegates present, whereas there were not 300, and many of those were mere visitors, who, though not accredited, were invited to seats, in order to swell the numbers and make the affair look as imposing as possible. Thirty-six counties—over one-third of the State—were unrepresented. It purported to be a "Farmers'" Convention, and there were a few hard-fisted, hard-headed agriculturists in the hall, but the proportion was not twenty per cent. of the entire body. Two and three years ago the farmers went daft after the few clever demagogues who denounced monopolies, threatened to tear up railroads, and promised, if they were put in office, to bring about a millennium when corn would be carried from Illinois to the sea-board at nothing per bushel. The honest farmers discovered that they were following a political ignis-fatuus, and, like sensible beings, they abandoned the pursuit. The farmers in that convention were few and far between. The original leaders were there, and impudently assumed to represent the farming community, but they no longer abused railroads and counseled the hanging of capitalists to apple-trees. They knew full well that popular excitement against railroads has subsided, but the people have learned the folly of cutting their noses to vex their faces, and that harping upon that string now is no more potential than whistling jigs to millstones. Railroads were hardly alluded to in the platform, in which the cheap transportation problem was "solved" by a declaration in favor of improving the water-courses.

That this convention met and abstained from denouncing railroads is perhaps the most important fact in its history. Feeling their inability to arouse enthusiasm on that subject, the leaders some time ago espoused the cause of paper money and elected themselves its champions. They invited all the inflationists in the State to send delegates, and greenback clubs and working men's organizations were only too happy to respond. While there were sincere believers in paper money in attendance, there were also men who are fanatics on finance, a few Communists, and representatives of the numerous "isms" with which this world is afflicted. A few men ardently desired a little gold in their currency, something that looked to a remote possibility of redemption, but they were accused of worshiping "the golden calf with a stump tail," and the moderate proposition to pay the interest on 3.65 bonds in gold was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The adoption of a rag-money platform was hailed with yells of delight. The remainder of the platform consisted of the usual platitudes about honest government and reform.

An attempt was made to capture the convention and make it a tail to the Democratic kite by securing the nomination for Governor of a Democrat in the person of Lieut. Gov. Glenn. Had that been done Mr. Glenn would have been indorsed by the Democratic Party; but Mr. Glenn, who is a banker and a pork-packer, and a farmer as well as a politician, and a genial gentleman of no force of character, was suspected of a slight hankering for specie payments, and of course he would not do. Mr. Lewis Stewart, of Kendall County, was nominated. He is wealthy. That seems to be his chief qualification for the office. He used to be interested in a harvesting machine, and every farmer who bought one contributed to his wealth. A monopolist was nominated by what pretended to be an anti-monopolist convention. He is President of a narrow-gauge railroad, now building from Chicago to Millington, in this State. Of course he is none the worse for that, but it was inconsistent for the leaders who have been denouncing railroads to put up a railroad President and ask their followers to vote for him. Politically, Mr. Stewart has been a Democrat—a war Democrat—that is, he equipped a company during the rebellion and sent them down South to die for his country while he stayed at home. He died for the Union several times—by proxy. The surviving veterans of Illinois do not admire that species of patriotism. Personally, Mr. Stewart is shrewd in business, tyrannical in disposition, illiterate, and ambitious.

He says he is willing to accept a nomination on the Democratic platform, whatever it may be, and not a few Democrats in Northern Illinois are ready to take him up, but, as he sent a few men to the war, he will not suit the Copperheads of Southern Illinois, and the hard-money men of the party will think twice before they trust him. Whether they take him up or let him alone he will be beaten. If he runs on the Democratic ticket he will have to shoulder their sins as well as his own, and a triangular fight in the State simply means an increase of the Republican majority. A prominent man, known all over the Union, who followed Greeley, and who now calls himself an "independent voter," predicts that the greenback ticket, if it runs alone, will get about 50,000 out of the 450,000 votes in the State, of which 30,000 will come from the Democratic Party, and in case of a coalition with the Democrats he avers that the united opposition will be beaten by the Republicans by an old-time majority of not less than 40,000. The ticket is half Republican and half Democratic, but the Democrats have the best offices.

I found that the Illinois "wry-necks" favor Senator Booth as their candidate for President. I have it from pretty good authority that a movement is on foot among Illinois Democrats to secure the nomination of Judge Davis, of the Supreme Bench, for President, and Hon. James C. Robinson, ex-member of Congress from the Springfield district, has gone to Washington to urge upon Democratic Congressmen from other States the necessity of taking up Davis in order to win.

COACHING A JUDGE.

The good deeds of an old stage-coach driver, James Harrington by name, are described by a correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. Incidentally he says: "Harrington is now a hale man of eighty-odd years, robust, intelligent, and altogether respectable in character. In early life he mounted the stage-box, and has driven over several of the routes at various times between Buffalo and Utica, and possibly even further eastward, for I have not compared notes with him respecting his various trips in the long course of his coaching adventures. Harrington, in his active days, was a character in his way. A large, burly frame, an honest, intelligent face, with strongly-marked features, and of pleasant conversation, and always companionable and obliging, he was a universal favorite with stage passengers who knew him. For many years in Mr. Coe's employ, the latter had implicit confidence in him as in every way trustworthy, and he was equally so with the successive proprietors of the line. Harrington was also 'a man of affairs' in a moderate way. One of his chief stopping-places for a time was Blodgett's, at 'Murder Creek,' then so called, now Pembroke, about thirty miles east of Buffalo, where Harrington rested and spent most of his leisure time. In discussing Harrington's abilities, outside of his professional vocation, one day with Mr. Coe, and in praise of his good sense, Mr. Coe told the story of a Justice of the Peace at Murder Creek, a very dull man, remarkable for the cloudy legal decisions he was prone to make of the petty cases brought before him. The people round about there got out of patience with the 'stupidity of the fellow,' as they called it. Harrington took up his abode at Blodgett's soon afterward, and the Justice, making his acquaintance, became quite intimate with him. In a short time the Justice began to 'reserve his decisions' until he could have a private talk with Harrington, after which he was able to give them in a succinct, straightforward, and usually accurate way. In fact, under the tutelage of his private adviser the man soon won the respect and admiration of his constituents—so much so, that when his term of office expired he was triumphantly re-elected, and while Harrington remained at Blodgett's law was administered to the entire satisfaction of the neighborhood. Harrington's honest good sense, operating through the somewhat indistinct brain of the Magistrate, was a decided advantage to the litigants of Murder Creek."

ASSAULT ON A SCHOOLMASTER.

The Suspension Bridge *Journal* gives the particulars of a desperate attack made a few nights since on Mr. Frank Pletcher, teacher of the district school at or near Pletcher's Corners, Niagara County. Suspecting that some person had been in the habit of entering the school-room at night, Mr. Pletcher with a brother went to watch, with the following result, as detailed by the *Journal*: "They arrived on the ground about 8 o'clock, and found the door locked from the inside. While they were trying the door a window was raised, and a person jumped out and started to run. They ordered him to stop and ran after him. Seeing he would be caught the fellow did stop and faced about, as they came up. Both caught hold of him, and Frank directed his brother to light the lantern that they might see who he was. Finding they did not know him, they thought they had better keep him for further examination, and the brother climbed into the window to see if things were all right before leaving. As he disappeared the fellow suddenly drew a small axe from beneath his coat and struck Frank on the head. The latter closed with him at once and a terrific struggle began, in the course of which he got several severe blows, but finally got the axe in his hand and threw it away. His brother reached the scene of the fight as soon as possible, and the ruffian was overpowered, and having been properly secured was brought to the village and locked up. Thursday morning he was brought out and examined before Justice Flagler, of the Bridge, who committed him to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The fellow gave his name as James Lee, and says he is a trapper, and was trapping for foxes in the woods near the school-house. He had a large bunch of keys, two knives, a small axe, and other articles of less note."

DISCIPLINE IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The Duke of Cambridge has recently issued a circular letter to the commanding officers throughout the army, in which he says his attention has been called to the prevalence of acts of insubordination, committed chiefly by very young soldiers, and requests that the subject may be seriously considered by all officers commanding corps. He says: In dealing with cases of insubordination, it is essential to take into careful consideration the circumstances under which they were committed, and to discriminate between those committed under aggravation from those done deliberately. The former are frequently the result of a hot and hasty temper, the latter spring from confirmed willfulness and bad spirit. A soldier in the first year or two of his service has not always been able to shake himself free from the effects of his early training in civil life, and frequently does not realize the consequences attendant upon acts of insubordination in the Army. His Royal Highness is of opinion that in many instances the want of tact and proper manner on the part of non-commissioned officers gives rise to these acts of violence on the part of young soldiers, who are frequently very sorry for their conduct when they have had time to reflect. In cases where a commanding officer is of opinion that an act of insubordination is attributable to this cause, his Royal Highness considers that a serious admonition, (joined, perhaps, to a slight punishment,) and an ample apology to the non-commissioned officer concerned, together with an expression of regret for his improper conduct by the prisoner, might meet the case. Commanding officers in their daily intercourse with their non-commissioned officers are urged to impress upon them the necessity for especial discretion in their dealings with young soldiers, warning them against all harshness of tone or manner in the delivery of orders or instructions. Inexperienced non-commissioned officers are sometimes too prone to confine men for trifling faults of temper that non-commissioned officers of standing would have dealt with by bringing the offender before the officer commanding his company.

A KENTUCKY AFFRAY.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* of Thursday says: "Frankfort was startled yesterday by the report of a fight between Attorney General Rodman and Mr. Harry I. Todd. It appears that a publication entitled 'A Card to the Public,' signed by Mr. Todd, and published in the *Kentucky Gazette* of Wednesday, was the cause of the difficulty. In that card Mr. Todd denounced Gen. Rodman in the most violent manner, applying to him epithets calculated to provoke one to a breach of the peace. This morning, while Mr. Todd was standing with a companion in the State-house yard, near the main entrance to the Capitol, Gen. Rodman approached, accompanied by his three sons. He went up to Todd, saying: 'You are the scoundrel I have come to chastise.' With that he slapped Todd in the face, and said, 'Defend yourself, Sir,' and immediately fired. He then kicked him, saying, 'You —— coward, won't you fight?' The ball struck a knife in Mr. Todd's pantaloons pockets immediately over the femoral artery, and glanced off without doing injury. Todd then told Rodman that he was unarmed, but that if he would give him time he would meet him wherever and whenever he pleased, and with any weapon. Very violent language was then used on both sides, and Rodman drew a bowie-knife and flourished it over Todd's head. Here Gen. Rodman's sons and the by-stander, Capt. B. Jenkins, of Louisville, interfered, and a Police officer coming to their assistance the difficulty was stopped. Later in the day both gentlemen were arrested and held in bonds of $10,000 each to keep the peace for twelve months, a precaution by no means unnecessary when the character of the principals is considered. Gen. Rodman has also been presented to the Grand Jury of Franklin county, now in session, upon a charge of shooting, with intent to kill."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE from its first discovery to the year 1830; with dissertations upon the rise of opinions and institutions, the growth of agriculture and manufactures, and the influence of leading families and distinguished men; to the year 1874. By EDWIN D. SANBORN, LL. D. Manchester, N. H.: JOHN B. CLARKE. 1876.

It is not often that local histories present much that is entertaining to readers that are not directly interested in the places and people treated of. We have occasionally met with bulky volumes, some of which will doubtless make their appearance at the Centennial, which, purporting to be a history of some not hitherto famous spot in the country, contained little more than a catalogue of proper names. Indeed, it is a favorite method among compilers of such books—who probably think thereby to secure a subscription list among unknown people who will gladly pay their money to see their names in print and to learn who they are. But this is not a book of that kind, and we must admit that we have examined it not without some degree of entertainment. The author constantly travels so far away from the matter in hand that his wanderings become amusing, if only by their eccentricity. Thus, in one place he finds occasion to belittle the national character of the ancient Romans; in another he gives an elementary lesson in banking; in a third he discharges an invective against Lord Byron, and quotes Coleridge's apostrophe to Mont Blanc. The whole "history" is diversified in this way, so that the reader, while learning all about Dudley and Andross, and other local notabilities, and being made familiar with the Hartford Convention, the origin of Dartmouth College—of which Prof. Sanborn is himself a shining light—the place occupied by New-Hampshire in the Revolutionary War, and other matters, will also be treated to discourses on "Liberty," "Civilization," the "Merits of State and General Governments," and a host of other topics, interspersed with quotations and what to some will seem to be irrelevant notes.

It is in the midst of such a varied miscellany that the history of New-Hampshire must be looked for, though, when found, it will very well reward the reader for some of the trouble that has been devoted to the search. In purely local matters the author, though not altogether free from prejudice, has, so far as we have been able to judge, avoided error; but in minor matters mistakes are to be found. Thus he tells us that surnames originated about the middle of the eleventh century. French authorities describe them as having been common in France at least a century before that, and it is tolerably certain that they were not in at all general use in England till the fourteenth century. Then he says that in England cities have existed from time immemorial, but there have been no such organizations as towns; whereas, in England, "cities" are very few, and derive their claim to that title only from being the centre of a Bishop's see. Such places as Liverpool and Birmingham are not cities.

Prof. Sanborn reasserts the claim of New-Hampshire to have been the first State where steam-boat navigation was tested. Upon this point there seems to be as much confusion as some writers are trying to make about the discovery of the electric telegraph. It was in 1802 that Fulton, having heard of the introduction of steam as a motive power on the waters of Great Britain, went to the Clyde to examine the Charlotte Dundas, which was being used for towing on the Forth and Clyde Canal. It was not till five years after that, that having obtained a suitable engine from Messrs. Boulton & Watt, in England, he launched his boat upon the waters of the Hudson. But, in 1804, and probably while Fulton was vainly endeavoring to interest Napoleon in his scheme for establishing the English system on American waters, a contractor in Philadelphia was using a scow with a stern wheel moved by steam, on the Schuylkill. But Mr. Sanborn accepts as "definite and explicit" the statement that has been made, though without, as it seems to us, sufficient authority, that, as early as 1793, Capt. Samuel Morey, of Oxford, N. H., ascended the Connecticut "in a little boat just large enough to contain himself and the rude machinery connected with the steam boiler, and a handful of wood for fire." "It must be admitted," continues our author, "that Fulton was the first man who made the steamboat a practical business success on American waters. But there are abundant proofs that he did not invent the principle by which the boat was propelled." Both parts of this statement are true, but the second was hardly necessary in face of the fact that Fulton himself derived not only his machinery but his own practical experience from Europe. We should, however, have liked to see the question as regards Capt. Morey, as well as others of a kindred character which have a local interest, more fully considered in such a work as the present. We should be content to sacrifice his onslaught upon the Romans and several other interesting episodes in his story, if only he would agree to settle more definitely than he has attempted to do some of the knotty questions that are constantly coming to the surface in New-England history.

We notice one chapter in particular on account of a quotation that should be taken from it, and because too, it very well illustrates what we have said. Mr. Sanborn disposes of manufactures in about six pages. But he is comprehensive. He begins by taking the reader to the banks of the Nile, which he reaches from the top of the Pyramid of Cheops, though how he got there he does not say. Then he goes to St. Peter's, and it is from there that he indulges in a rap at the poor Romans. It is only by way of England that he arrives ultimately in New-Hampshire, and in about one page he tells us all he has to tell about the manufactures of the State. But although he approves of manufactures as enhancing wealth, he condemns them for not also improving morals. This brings us to the paragraph alluded to, and which we quote as evidence of the author's impartiality, as a fair specimen of his style, and as a picture which, coming from such a source, must be taken as true of New-England Society of the present time. Says Prof. Sanborn:

"The highest crime known to the law has been committed twelve times in our State. The first execution for murder occurred in 1739, more than a century after the first settlements were made. The most numerous crimes that now come before our courts relate to the violations of the rights of property and the marriage tie. When money was scarce and banks were few, when private men loaned, and honest men hired, capital for increase of business, the appropriation of the property of others by theft, fraud, or defalcation was rare. But since the surplus funds of the people in national and savings banks have risen from a few thousands to $40,000,000 the crimes against property have greatly increased. When the population of the country was chiefly found in the rural districts, the marriage covenant was entered into for life, and usually kept inviolate. A divorce was as rare as a comet. Now nearly one-tenth of all the marriages solemnized are broken by crime and sundered by divorce. The simplicity and purity of country life have been exchanged for the luxury and laxity of city life. The railroads have made city and country almost identical in opinions, fashions, and morals."

This is a grave charge to be brought specifically against New-England, but as a general statement, and though the logic of it may not be faultless, it also contains a great deal of truth. Hon. J. W. Patterson, who contributes the chapter on railroads, likewise ends his discourse by a little piece of moralizing. His view is that railroads have destroyed the theory laid down by Hamilton in *The Federalist* who said that it would always be easier for State Governments to encroach upon the national authorities than for the National Government to encroach upon the State authorities. This, says Mr. Patterson, has been reversed. "Our network of electric nerves and the broad system of iron arteries along which pours the life-blood of business, demand a central heart;" and he asks: "Will not the unifying and placing at the dictation of Government all railroads, which control so large a part of the business and capital of the country, impart a dangerous energy to this centripetal tendency of political power?"

We cannot condemn this book. Its author has adopted a plan which would not have been adopted by any experienced historiographer. He has given us generally much more than a history of New-Hampshire, and sometimes much less. He is constantly running off at a tangent to get at something he sees on his way, but which has little, probably no, connection with the main subjects of the book as indicated by the title. But he does it so good-naturedly and with such an amusing naïveté that the reader cannot help enjoying it, though all the while he well knows that it is not the history of New-Hampshire. The very faults which we indicate in this direction make it one of the most readable of American local histories.

THE DEVIL'S CHAIN. By EDWARD JENKINS, M. P. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

Mr. Jenkins is somewhat like a man beating wildly about the land in the hope that if he will but be energetic and extravagant enough, society and the world will agree to settle him in some definite and comfortable position. He has been unfortunate in his antecedents. Born in India, domiciled in Canada, educated in Pennsylvania, and at last pitched into the House of Commons from the banks of the St. Lawrence by a Scotch constituency which he hardly knew, there is little wonder that he should feel considerably bewildered. His sympathies, if he have any, are not in accord with the people among whom he now lives, and probably no one would be more at a loss than himself to say where or with whom they are in accord. He is neither Indian, Canadian, nor American, and least of all is he English. But fate and the people of Dundee having tied him for the while to London, he seems to imagine that by making as much noise there as he can, somebody besides himself may begin to think him a man of mark. Thus far he has failed to realize this expectation. We can understand that he is a very much puzzled man, as he certainly is a person endowed with incalculable faith in the power and capacity of Mr. Jenkins; but the British public have not yet, by a long way, begun to esteem him as an able man. As a member of Parliament he has been a failure. As Agent General for Canada he failed, and so irredeemably that the Dominion Government have released him from his troubles in that capacity. As a writer, also, he has failed. *Ginx's Baby* pleased a few, who, ignorant of the facts upon which it was alleged to have been written, were ready to accept any extravagances; but it was a poor foundation for a literary reputation, and it fell out of notice as a mere ephemeral fancy. Yet it was a harmless thing. If it did no good, we are not aware that it did any evil, unless, perhaps, a little prejudicing a young barrister's claims to be thought great be deemed an evil. We cannot say the same of *The Devil's Chain*. In this Mr. Jenkins has prostituted a good cause, that of temperance, by making it the excuse for one of the most outrageous and brutal romances that can be found outside the covers of a dime novel. There is no element of probability in the story. The exaggeration is too gross not to destroy any effects which a well-balanced writer might have produced by dealing more moderately with the same subject. It is like the ranting and roaring of the itinerant tragedian in a penny show, as compared with the eloquent passion of an accomplished actor. And if familiarity with crime in its worst imaginable phase be productive of an indifference as to its practice, then *The Devil's Chain* is likely to be productive of the worst results. It is a book that should never have been written; and it never would have been written by any man of sound judgment and good sense.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Memoirs of C. S. Finney*. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*New-York Journal of Education*. New-York: No. 751 Broadway.

—*Islands as Indian Reservations*. San Francisco: J. H. Carmany & Co.

—*Christmas Stories*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Our Country*. Parts 13 to 16. New-York: Johnson, Wilson & Co.

—*Percy Bysshe Shelley*. New-York: Charles P. Somerby.

—*Duty*. Boston: A. Williams & Co.

—*Appendix to Report of the Chief Engineer*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*Graziella*. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

—*Rue, Thyme and, Myrtle*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Beliefs of the Unbelievers*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Mae Madden*. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

—*The Practitioner*. No. 91. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Hawthorn Blossoms*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Art Journal*. No. 14. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Der Besuch im Carcer*. Leipzig: J. T. Hartknoch. 1876.

—*Shakespeare and the Bible*. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*The Home Cook Book*. Toledo: T. J. Brown, Eager & Co.

—*Alice Grant*. New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*The American Centennial*. New-York: Peaslee & Co.

—*The British Quarterly Review*. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Miscellanies Old and New*. New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*Dear Lady Disdain*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Bible Word-Book*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Rules and Usages of the Trade in Grain*. New-York: Franklin Edson & Co.

—*Of the Imitation of Christ*. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*Songs of Religion and Life*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Lilies or Thistledown*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Haunted Rooms*. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Henri Perreque*. London: Rivingtons.

—*History of the United States*. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Evening Journal Almanac*. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

Hygiene in Architecture. New-York: Carl Pfeiffer.

—*Romances and Realities*. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

—*Plain Directions in Accidents, &c*. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*History of the United States*. Vol. I. New edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*Poems of George D. Prentice*. Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co.

—*Memoirs of Dr. Nott*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*The Wonders of Engraving*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Washington, Bowdoin, and Franklin*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*Treatise on the Solution of Algebraical Equations*. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*The Curate in Charge*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Napoleon and His Marshals*. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED.

TWO EXTRAVAGANT DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LEAGUE—THE MOST EXPENSIVE POLICE FORCE IN THE WORLD—HOW ITS EXPENSE MAY BE CURTAILED—NEEDED REFORM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

The committee of the Union League Club, of which Mr. Rush C. Hawkins is Chairman, in the course of their report upon the financial condition of the metropolis, indulge in the following criticism upon the conduct of the Police Department, and the Department of Charities and Correction. Our Police force, the report says, is by far the most extravagant in the world. The City of London and Metropolitan District, with a population of about four millions, during the official year which commenced in 1872 and ended in 1873, paid for their Police, which numbered about ten thousand men, £959,820, or about five million four hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and seventy four dollars in our currency. The City of New-York paid for its Police, numbering about twenty-five hundred men, during the official year which commenced in 1874 and ended in 1875, $3,201,152 33, being only $2,269,831 63 less than was paid for the same service for the whole City of London the year before, with four times the inhabitants. Thus it will be seen that the amount paid per capita of population in London is $1 40 for almost perfect protection of life and property, while the amount in New-York per capita is $3 20 for that peculiar kind of protection with which the average New-Yorker is perfectly familiar. Such is the difference between the two cities—one governed for the best interests of the whole people, and the other governed by the people for the interests of office-holders and their dependents.

The two systems are managed on opposite principles. In London, the superior officers of the department appoint all of their subordinates and are held responsible for their conduct. Neither members of Parliament, aldermen, or local politicians have anything to do with the management of the force, and a sufficient salary only is paid to secure men of intelligence, sobriety, and integrity, and these qualities they manage to obtain for about one-half the amount paid here. There the officials devote their time to maintaining a well-disciplined, perfectly-regulated, and efficient force; here the primary object seems to be to provide a comfortable resting place for the friends of rural and local politicians and office-holders. These fortunate gentlemen—the friends of our rulers—are paid a salary of $1,200 a year, which ought to secure a superior class of men, and no doubt would, if the management could be taken out of the hands of our present kind of political rulers. It is believed that $900 a year would secure any number of men quite equal, if not superior, to those now upon the force. If the Commissioners were to advertise for men at $75 per month, they would probably have 50,000 applicants, from which they could select 2,600 excellent men. This change, with such reductions of officials and salaries as ought to be made, and can be made without detriment to the service, would bring the expenses of this department down to about $2,200,000, or, in round numbers, a million of dollars less than they are now.

The Department of Charities and Correction cost during the last official year $1,183,000, which was chiefly spent for the care and support of persons of one nationality, and much of it in a way which directly encourages pauperism. If the City were to purchase a large tract of land in some of the Territories or new States, or in the interior of this State, and would cause the European paupers to be sent there as soon as they land upon our shores, they would cost us far less than they do now, supported as they are in perfect idleness. Some plan should be devised by which they could be compelled to make some returns in the way of earnings for the large sums which are paid out for them; and if this were done, they would find work for themselves rather than be sent to the Island, where it would be found for them. Some experiments might be tried in the way of introducing a system of employment which does not require skilled labor. If an experiment of this kind should prove successful, it would probably result in a great reduction in numbers, as well as in the expenses of our pauper institutions.

The sum of $825,905, appropriated for asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions, seems to be very large, and especially so when considered in connection with the large amount expended by the Department of Charities and Correction, and when the fact is taken into consideration that more than one-half of this large amount goes through the hands of one religious denomination, we ought to inquire into the direction and results of these expenditures. It is a fact which is probably susceptible of proof that this particular denomination referred to does not make from its own people any considerable collections for charitable purposes, but relies entirely upon the tax-payers for the support of its paupers and the reformation of its criminals, while the large amounts which it collects from its members go for keeping up extensive and expensive church establishments, semi-political in their aims and aspirations, and exceedingly worldly as far as their business matters are concerned, and which chiefly tend in the one direction of accumulating large landed properties. It is questionable whether this one religious denomination has the right to call upon the tax-paying portion of this community to contribute so largely toward the support of its paupers and criminals, which form about three-fifths of the whole of these two classes in this City. The policy of making such large donations of public moneys to private institutions is, at best, a doubtful one, and, outside the limits of the United States, is not, to any great extent, indulged in. The Government that gives away such large sums of money, ought, at least, to have a right to see what becomes of it, for the single purpose, if for no other, of ascertaining how much of it is spent for objects of charity, and how much of it, if any, goes into the insatiable and capacious maw of the church. Enough has been said to show that this system of careless giving to quasi-irresponsible institutions or societies, is radically wrong and liable to abuse, and some well-devised measures should be adopted for the purpose of preventing extravagance and misdirection of the public funds in the hands of these institutions.

Of the 1,171,244 arrests made by the Police of this City since 1860, 571,497, or almost one-half have been Irish, while a very large proportion of those returned as born in the "United States," are in reality the children of Irish parents. In the same period 119,659 arrests were made of persons of German nationality, and 92,934 of those born in all other countries. This reduced to a ratio, based on the United States census of 1870, shows that in the City of New-York, for the above period of fifteen and one-third years, every 100 native-born citizens produced 74 arrests; every 100 Irish-born inhabitants, 243 arrests; every 100 German-born inhabitants, 79 arrests, and every 100 inhabitants of all other races, 94 arrests. In this City for that period the comparative ratio of criminality of the races, taking the native-born as the unit, is as follows:

American	1.00
Irish	3.28
German	1.07
All other	1.27

Extract from a letter written Dec. 21, 1875, by an official of very long experience in connection with criminal matters in the City of New-York.

Of the number born in the United States, a large per cent., in my opinion from one-half to three-fourths, consist of persons born in the United States of Irish parents. It is very noticeable that high crimes, and especially crimes accompanied with violence to the person, are traceable to this class. The young ruffians who in gangs infest the streets, and render travel by night neither pleasant nor safe, are chiefly of this class. American-born criminals with Irish names are very common; American-born criminals with German names are rare.

Statistics showing the number of paupers cared for by the Department of Charities and Correction during five years ending with 1875, and their nativity.

	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	All Others.	Total.
1871....	10,876	16,829	3,271	2,629	33,605
1872....	12,174	19,281	5,201	3,588	40,234
1873....	12,674	20,539	4,568	3,606	41,387
1874....	13,999	20,696	5,291	3,851	43,857
1875....	13,455	21,452	5,942	3,887	44,736
Total...	63,178	98,787	24,273	17,561	203,799

This table, reduced to a ratio based on the United States census of 1870, shows that in the City of New-York, for the above period of five years, of every 100 native-born citizens 12 have, for some part of the time, been public paupers; of every 100 Irish-born inhabitants 42 were, for some part of the time, public paupers; of every 100 German-born inhabitants 16 have, for some part of the time, been public paupers; and of every 100 inhabitants of all other races 18 have, for some part of the time, been public paupers. In this City, for that period, the comparative ratio of pauperism of the races, taking the native-born as the unit, is as follows:

American	1.00
Irish	3.50
German	1.33
All others	1.50

The recommendations of the committee as to reforms in the two departments in question are, first, increase the Police force to 2,600 effectives and reduce the pay; second, reduce the pay of the heads of the Department of Charities and Correction, and cut down the number of employes one-third, the pay of those who remain to be reduced at least fifteen per cent.

In conclusion the committee say: The thought may occur that the animus of this report is decidedly against a certain religious sect and our Irish citizens, who are mostly members of that sect. It is believed that fully three-fifths of our criminal classes, and about the same proportion of our pauper population, are Irish and belong to this sect. The expense of protecting society from the attacks of these criminals and providing for these paupers is very large. But not content with compelling the tax-paying portion of our citizens to contribute nearly the whole expense for these purposes, these very classes, through corrupt party affiliations and the power which fraudulent naturalization has given them in the right to vote, have imposed a rule upon the City more despotic and more corrupt than has ever been felt by any similar community. The thirty to forty thousand Irish priest-controlled votes of New-York are a power which no prudent man in this State can afford to despise, and the sooner all honest citizens unite in an earnest effort to overthrow it the better it will be for the commonwealth and the whole nation.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following Post Office changes have occurred during the week:

New-England.—Offices Established—Nashoba, Middlesex County, Mass., Joseph A. Sampson, Postmaster; Hughesville, Providence County, R. I., Theo. S. Hughes, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Joshua Brackett, Knightsville, Cumberland County, Me.; Wells C. Halladay, East Dover, Windham County, Vt.; Ira A. Shattuck, Hardwick, Caledonia County, Vt.; Hiram S. Daniels, Stannard, Caledonia County, Vt.; Phillips W. Aldrich, Georgiaville, Providence County, R. I.

New-York.—Office Established—Moffittsville, Clinton County, John H. Moffitt, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Charles H. Hapgood, Apulia, Onondaga County; Jerome Merritt, Bemus Point, Chautauqua County; William H. Beach, Catharine, Schuyler County; Mrs. Eleanor Abars, Ingraham, Clinton County; Barber Streeter, Lock Berlin, Wayne County; Frank Hincher, North Greene, Monroe County; Elam A. Cross, North Parma, Monroe County; Samuel B. Stillwell, Ohioville, Ulster County; Alpha Barnes, Prospect Station, Chautauqua County; Charles S. Bradford, Sydney Plains, Delaware County; Francis A. Ainger, Stockholm Centre, St. Lawrence County; James E. Matteson, Watts Flatts, Chautauqua County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Perryville, Hunterdon County, Elijah R. Robinson, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Charles Cline, Pitman Grove, Gloucester County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Carney, Wyoming County, William H. Kintner, Postmaster; Hartranft, Clearfield County, William J. Jackson, Postmaster; Middlesex, Cumberland County, Abram Wintner, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Lydie London, Bainbridge, Lancaster County; Joseph Weidman, Bricksville, Lancaster County; Jeremiah R. Young, Brown's Mills, Franklin County; Isaac Histand, Grater's Ford, Montgomery County; Mrs. M. C. Shaffer, Imberton, Bradford County; William Allen, Lottsville, Warren County; Charles W. Smith, Lyna, Susquehanna County; John N. Coons, Moravia, Lawrence County; Eliza Davis, Paoli, Chester County; Gideon Weeland, Philson, Somerset County; Conrad H. Baker, Baker, Northumberland County; Washington J. Potter, West Springfield, Erie County; Mrs. Laura Towell, Whitesvalley, Wayne County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—James R. Burton, Harbeson, Sussex County.

BUFFALO'S MYSTERIOUS GUEST.

HUGH COURTENAY ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE POLICE COURT AND DISCHARGED.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday says: "Hugh Courtenay has left the city, and the vexed question of his identity is as far from being satisfactorily settled as ever. We yesterday gave an interesting report of new developments in the case, including the letter of Mr. George A. Haines, of Boston, and the telegram from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, both of which go to show that Courtenay is Lieut. Conyngham A. Denison, a relative of Baron Londesborough. Superintendent Byrne yesterday afternoon received a second communication from Mr. Haines, inclosing a photograph of Denison, which is a very good likeness of Courtenay. The young man was again taken before the Police Court yesterday afternoon and discharged. His case was called for examination about 3:30, Mr. Benjamin Folsom appearing in his behalf, and Mr. Henry W. Box for Dr. Tuthill, of the Tifft House.

Dr. Tuthill was the first witness called, and testified in substance that Courtenay came to the hotel Jan. 2, and registered as 'Lieut. Courtenay, of London.' That when first spoken to about his board-bill, he replied that he expected a remittance from England. The bill, up to last Saturday night, amounted to $325. Witness also testified that he was ready to accept the proposition of Courtenay's friends to settle.

Justice King said Dr. Tuthill had a right to do this, and he [the Justice] had a right to discharge the prisoner under the circumstances. But he held his position for the protection of the public, and he must have some proof that Courtenay was what he represented himself to be, or else he should arraign him as a vagrant.

Mr. Folsom then called as a witness Courtenay's friend and benefactor, Mr. Henry J. Gate, who testified that he became acquainted with Courtenay the day of his arrival here. Mr. Gate then produced two telegrams to Courtenay, one purporting to be from his sister, and the other from his uncle, the Earl of Devon. They were shown to the Justice, and being claimed by the witness and prisoner's counsel as private, were returned to the former. A letter from Mr. Wesley Harper, of Harper Brothers, New-York, was also produced, in which the writer stated that he was a fellow-passenger of Hugh Courtenay on board the steamer Abyssinia last Autumn.

Justice King said he had seen nothing yet to convince him that Courtenay was not a vagrant.

Mr. Box said it was true that he appeared for Dr. Tuthill, but he wished to say on behalf of the prisoner that the charge upon which he had been brought before the court had been dismissed. He would ask the Justice if on any previous occasion when a person had been brought before him under the Hotel law, and the matter had been settled, he had gone beyond that—strained a point—in order to see whether or not he could hold the party for vagrancy. The charge upon which Mr. Courtenay had been brought before the court having been withdrawn, he failed to see why the court should go beyond that in his case more than in any other.

Justice King said the law of vagrancy included idle persons hanging round saloons or hotels. However, it was frequently the custom to order such persons out of town within a certain time. He then told Courtenay to stand up, and asked him who he was. 'Hugh Courtenay,' was the reply. In answer to further questions by the Justice, Courtenay said that he was a relative of the Earl of Devon, was not the son of his game-keeper, and had never been the Earl's valet.

He was then discharged from custody on the understanding that he would leave town within twelve hours. Courtenay appeared quite pleased with the result of the proceedings, and left the court-room with his counsel and Mr. Gate.

Courtenay left for New-York on the late train last night, with the purpose of sailing next Tuesday for Southampton. The necessary funds, it is understood, were furnished him by Mr. Gate. And thus the curtain drops upon a very singular case.

In summing up the case there are two little points which may be stated, as follows: If the young man is really the son of an English gentleman, no matter whether his name is Denison or Courtenay, his experience of the past week has been a severe penalty for his folly and recklessness, and he has doubtless learned a lesson which he will not so on forget. On the other hand, if he is a common impostor, (which we do not believe,) he has learned a lesson of another kind—the necessity hereafter of giving Buffalo a wide berth."

SARATOGA'S EX-TREASURER INDICTED.

The *Saratogian* of Friday evening says: "Among the indictments submitted to the court to-day by the Grand Jury were three against ex-County Treasurer Henry A. Mann. Each of the bills charges him with forgery in the third degree, and should he be on trial be found guilty, the highest punishment would be five years, and the lowest one year. Two of the indictments were in relation to the two $10,000 notes held by the Ballston Bank, and the other one on a note held by Mr. Seelye. Mr. Mann was in court, and was represented by L. B. Pike as counsel. Through his counsel, Mr. Mann pleaded not guilty, with privilege of subsequently changing that plea, should it be deemed necessary on the part of the defense. Mr. Pike put in a demurrer, and said that he would at some subsequent time, with the aid of able counsel, argue the validity of the indictments. He then requested the court to fix upon the amount of bail, and in some extended remarks hoped the court would not be influenced by the clamor of the public and the opinions of the press. The court fixed the bail at $10,000—$4,000 on each of the first two indictments and $2,000 on the third indictment. The following became his bondsmen: Willis A. Laflin and Samuel F. Day, $4,000; Nathaniel Mann, $4,000; John Osborn, $2,000. If the cases come to trial it is thought the venue may be changed to either Washington, Rensselaer, or Albany County."

THE COMING OF THE TRAMPS.

The Cheyenne (Wyoming) *News* of Feb. 21 has this bit of cheering intelligence: "Eastward the star of empire takes its way. The grand army of tramps over the Union Pacific are now wending their way from California to the Centennial Exposition, and as a rule wear better apparel than this unremunerative class of travelers usually sport. With a ponderous diamond (paste) breastpin and unlimited amount of cheek, they undauntedly mount a passing train, and when detected by the ticket-punchers are both ready and anxious to argue the case indefinitely, their plea being, 'You are the first conductor that has offered to put me off!' or that they have walked every step of the distance from 'Frisco. After being made to realize that 'chin music' won't avail, they disgustedly step off the platform and wait for an opportunity to slip in between the cars and move on. It matters not where these migratory, poverty-stricken individuals may be invited to remain by the conductors, they almost invariably wait the next train and always have in their possession a time schedule over the division which they're 'beating,' thus being enabled to know just when the next chance will be afforded, as well as what kind of a train it will be. 'Tis folly to even think of stopping this system of 'excurting' under the existing laws, but so much pillaging and petty pilfering is constantly being committed by members of this peculiar fraternity that it is not improbable that laws will soon be in force over the entire continent, making it a punishable offense to thus defraud even railroads. [illegible]

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

HARPERS' MONTHLY.

—The late publication of *Harpers'* last month caused this magazine to be omitted from our usual notices. The delay was caused by the necessity of waiting for the first chapters of George Eliot's new novel "Daniel Deronda," which is appearing in England in the old fashion of monthly parts. It is written in "books," the second of which is now before us, and it is needless to say that it constitutes the most important feature in the number. Of its merits we shall not at present express an opinion, except that while bearing all the stamp of its author's style, in force and peculiarity, it differs in some respects from her previous novels, and as yet hardly promises to come up to the level of "Middlemarch." There may, however, be reason to modify this expectation as it advances. There is an abundance of other light reading. Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" advances one chapter, but it is a long one, and there are five stories, not of equal merit, but all good. They are "Almost Too Late," by Charles De Kay; "Wanted—A Soul," by Mrs. F. McCarthy; "The Crime of Abigail Tempest," by Susan Weiss; "No. 13," by Elizabeth Phelps, and "Simpson of Bussora," by James Payn. The titles of these go for nothing in forming an estimate of their character. Mr. Payn's, for example, is not alluring, but the paper is lighter than might be imagined. We quote the opening paragraphs. He says:

"I have a profound distrust of all travelers. Not because they are prone to tell me untruths about their experiences, for that has in a great measure become a dangerous experiment; wherever they have been, other people have now also been, and it is easy, if I may use a professional expression, to 'correct their proofs'; my distrust arises from the ideas in my own mind of the experiences they do not tell me. When they get away from civilization, and out of the influence of public opinion, think I to myself, what is it these people do not do! For the very fact of a man's being a traveler is, between ourselves, by no means a good sign. Why does he not stop at home in the bosom of his family, or, if he has no family, acquire one? It is his duty as a citizen.

* * * * * * *

A man does not go to Tartary or Kamtchatka to improve his mind; if he ventured to tell me that (supposing he was not a very tall man, and I had no reason to suppose he had a yataghan or any other outlandish weapon concealed about his person,) I should laugh in his face. No; he flies to such obscure regions because the restraints of civilization are abhorrent to his undisciplined mind, and he has some morbid taste, say for human flesh—uncooked. The mildest-spoken man I ever met in my life, and the greatest traveler, once confided to me, after a most excellent dinner at our club, that, 'after all,' there was nothing like uncooked food. He did not say human food, but I knew well enough what he meant. He has repented since of having let out so much, and endeavors to reassure me by conventional behavior and conversation. 'The world is small,' he says, (he has been round it two or three times,) 'and give him England, for, when all is said, that is the best place to live in;' but this does not deceive me for a moment. That man is a cannibal at heart. I have seen him look at plump and tender people in a very peculiar way, and I would not trust him alone with my baby for a small fortune. That sweet child would take rank among the 'mysterious disappearances.'"

"Porte Crayon" has an amusing treatise on "The Baby," with some humorous illustrations. And from this we come to weightier matters, which we must needs only enumerate. Edwin P. Whipple contributes the seventeenth of the Centennial papers, dealing with American Literature; Prof. Grane writes of Lucrezia Borgia; Charles Deshler extracts from a recent work by Mr. Arnold a sketch of the three parties in the Church of England, and Prof. Lockwood writes a simple, but excellent because simple, article on the microscope. Two papers direct attention to the South—one by Gen. T. M. Logan, entitled "The Southern Industrial Outlook;" the other by Mrs. Handy, under the head, "Confederate Makeshifts." A readable contribution by J. T. Trowbridge about "Aunt Hannah," and a few lines from an undiscovered scribe, are all the verses, but the editorial pages are rich, as they generally are, in items of every sort, from science to grave-yard epitaphs.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—An acceptable history and description of Trinity College, Hartford, from the pen of W. C. Brocklesby, forms the opening chapter in *Scribner's*. It is well illustrated, and contains views of both the old and the newly-proposed college buildings, in the last of which an approximative imitation of the English system is adopted. Edward Eggleston gives an account of the Kindergarten system of Friedrich Froebel; W. P. McCarty has had suggested to him by the Centennial period a notice of Truro Parish and the old Pohick Church in Virginia; Albert Rhodes supplies an interesting notice of Balzac; Dorsey Gardner a similar one of Alexander Wilson, the Scotch ornithologist; and J. H. Twitchell has something to say, but nothing original, about Charles Lamb. In the third batch of revolutionary letters is a notice of Artemas Ward, the first of our Major Generals, and some of his correspondence. It would be well if authority for the genuineness of these letters were always given, for without that their historical value is much diminished. Although the secret of *The Mysterious Island* has been published in book form, there are five chapters here, with a promise that it shall be concluded next month. There is, however, a good supply of fiction of a more legitimate kind. First, must be noticed five chapters of Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," which justifies the favorable mention we have before made of it. "Philip Nolan's Friends" by E. E. Hale is likewise continued, and there are two short stories, "Café des Exilés," by G. W. Cable, and "The Old Folks Party," by Edward Bellamy. Verses are contributed by W. W. Ellsworth, Laura Johnson, Celia Thaxter, and Joseph Cook, and there are the usual pages devoted to editorial and miscellaneous notes. There is nothing noticeable in them except a paper by P. T. Quinn on laying out small gardens, which, to those who are ignorant of the matter may be useful at this time.

THE GALAXY.

—"Madcap Violet," by William Black, and "Bessie Dale," by Miss Howells, each good in its way, though we do not expect that the former will quite equal "A Princess of Thule," are the only papers continued from last month. The rest of the contents will not meet with uniform approval. Gen. Custer has an article suggested by the late war, in which he publishes some letters from Gens. Lee and Sherman; and a not uninteresting account of Tahiti comes from the pen of Lieut. Kelley, of the United States Navy. But why he should anticipate the annihilation of Tahiti and the Tahitians is not made clear. Mr. E. G. Holland discusses the question of "Church and State," and shows how he wholly misunderstands the meaning of the term as used in Europe, and also the kind of relations between the two as they are found in England. With this reservation, the article is worth reading. A writer who wisely withholds his name tells of a remedy that he thinks he has found for "Hard Times;" but it is not new. He suggests that the United States Government should establish public works for the employment of people out of work. This is the system which has produced so much mischief in France. The writer has mistaken his premises, and fails to grasp the force of some of the principles that enter into his proposition. Justin McCarthy writes of Disraeli, and, as might be expected, he draws a most untruthful picture, and indulges in much unmerited abuse of the English Premier. A sketch of Aztec society, founded on Mr. Bancroft's book, is given anonymously. Albert Rhodes has a sketch of Louis Veuillot, and J. H. Siddons contributes a paper, which might have been improved by a little revision, wherein he discourses entertainingly about Coleridge, but really more about Highgate and sundry personal matters. Poetry is sent by Joaquin Miller, Mary B. Dodge, George Houghton, and Ella Wheeler; nor must we omit to mention a short story by Col. De Forest, entitled "Yesebel." It is a tale of Puritan days, and one of the best we have met with in the *Galaxy* for some time.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—There is much variety and plenty of good work here this month. Emma Burt takes first place with an illustrated notice of Rubens, and following it are two more excellent chapters of "The Boy Emigrants" by Noah Brooks. Charles D. Warner takes his young readers to Italy, where he tells about "The Festival of Tapers," on All Souls' Day; and Mrs. Oliphant has the first of a series of papers on Windsor Castle, but the illustrations connected with it are quite unworthy of both the subject and *St. Nicholas*. The story of "Jon of Iceland" is concluded, Mr. Bayard Taylor telling of Jon's astonishment on visiting Scotland. It is a good story, with a good moral lesson contained in it. T. Mather tells how to make snow-shoes, and Mary Treat, in the department of science, gives a simple account of "The Floscule." Among other instructive articles are a too short notice of "The Man in the Iron Mask," and the opening chapter of "Talks with Girls," by Louisa Alcott, which promise to be pleasant as well as useful. There are as usual a number of stories and suitable articles for youthful readers, which we cannot enumerate. They are contributed chiefly by Lucretia Hale, W. H. Rideing, Mrs. Samuels, R. H. Davis, and Sara Hunt; besides a number of verses by Laura Ledyard, Mary Prescott, Mrs. Butts, and J. G. Whittier. Among the notes in the concluding pages will be found an answer to the prize puzzle which attracted so much attention in the December number; together with a long list, making up about a dozen columns, of the names of those who were more or less successful in answering it.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—This representative of rowing and yachting circles is growing in interest. Among the contributors are "Coxswain," who notes the state of affairs in Philadelphia; "Hard a Lee," who takes a hand in the contest between "Skimmer" and "Big Topmast" about the respective merits of yachts and racing machines; "Centre Board," who seems to think that something more must be done than the appointment of a day and course for the Centennial races, which are unfavorable to foreign yachts, if America expects not to be beaten; Commodore R. B. Forbes, who calls attention to the advantages of wire over chain cables; "Blue Jacket," who has something to say about flags and signals; and "Tom Cringle," who narrates the history of a cruise. All these articles are to the purpose and interesting. The "Rowing Ripples" are many, and among them is a letter from an indignant Vassar College girl. It certainly will be much to be regretted if Vassar cannot send a crew to compete with the English universities, in case they should be represented here this year. The "Boatswain's Locker," and departments devoted to yachting reports and incidents, as well as the miscellaneous and editorial sections are equally rich and varied. In the latter, Mr. Peverelly expresses the opinion that the English crews which are to row on the Schuylkill will be the best that "ever feathered an oar for the aquatic honor and fame of proud Albion." We doubt this, but perhaps Mr. Peverelly has a better authority than the English oarsmen can be. They think that only second rate, or even third rate, crews can come. Let us hope that Mr. Peverelly's anticipations may be realized.

THE ALDINE.

—We have not hitherto noticed with due prominence the fact that the representative art journal of America is being published fortnightly, an arrangement which is to be continued throughout the current Centennial year. Four numbers have accordingly been issued of the new volume, but there is no falling off in the artistic merits of the work. The frontispiece in the last number, entitled "The Rock-Riven Land," is a fine representation of wild and rocky scenery in one of its grandest forms. The effect is exceedingly good. A little piece of rural landscape in the Teutoberger Wald, Thuringia, with a peasant's cottage in the middleground as a principal feature, is also effectively rendered. It is after a German artist, Paul Koken, who has probably paid more attention to nature in his sketch than to the requirements of artistic conventionalities. The scene is chiefly notable from being in the immediate neighborhood of the spot where the statue of Herrmann was inaugurated recently. A view of the Castle of Furstenstein, in Silesia, is also worthy of mention. A fanciful scene entitled "The Lexington of the Sea," by J. O. Davidson, is hardly worthy of the *Aldine*. There are, too, several Shakespearean subjects among the illustrations, in all of which Sir John Falstaff has a place. In one, a full-page illustration, the engraver has done his work admirably. It represents the scene in the inn with Fallstaff, Dame Quickly, Doll Tearsheet, and the Page, and the painter of the original picture, E. Grützner, has given us a work full of excellent and truthful detail, which is well repeated. He has fallen into the error common to most foreign delineators of Shakespearean scenes, of exaggeration. But no fault can be found with the engraving. The reading matter comprises a story of a bear hunt, and a notice of terra cotta modeling, which are anonymous; a criticism of art in Boston by Jarl Marmor, and one of Oakey Hall as an actor, in which probably the pen of Mr. Morford has had something to do; also a notice of art in London, by Mrs. Hawthorne; a sketch of the habits of Miss Mitford and Dr. Channing, by Amanda Harris, and the customary contributions in verse and descriptions of the illustrations. The Centennial celebration will afford abundant scope for the proprietors of the *Aldine* to add to the attractions of their enterprise, an opportunity which they seem likely not to lose. Their work is one that should this year command the large share of public support which it assuredly deserves.

THE SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY.

—We have received a copy of a new magazine published with this title at Toledo, Ohio. It presents many excellent features, and, if continued in its present form, deserves to be successful. Among the most noteworthy chapters is one upon "Trees and Forests," with a brief description, not always botanically accurate, however, of many of our indigenous trees. This is a subject which presents a wide field for a competent botanist and a liberal publisher. A complete description of the forest trees of America would be a work well worth entering upon. A few years ago such a book was contemplated, and some material was collected, but difficulties in regard to publication arose, and it fell through. It should yet be done.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. Law and fact.	No.
240—Schwetzke vs. Grew.	268—Koffman vs. Schoenemann.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued—held in General Term room. Case on—No. 2064, The People State of New-York vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—White vs. Sanford.	209—Bright vs. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
23—Witzler vs. Jamison B. & S. C. Mach. Co.	216—Becker vs. Lawrence.
82—Eldridge vs. Maclay.	224—Chase vs. Sperling.
86—Clough vs. Borst.	236—Matter of Third av. R. R. Co.
88—Connolly vs. Connolly.	241—Teutonia Sav. Bank vs. T. of Springport.
99—Plummer vs. Tompkins.	242—Bresler vs. Volkening.
103—Watts vs. Duncan.	243—Wylie vs. Stilwell.
105—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Dels. vs. Kramer, &c.	245—Mayhan vs. Ashbey.
106—Reichert vs. Independ. F. A. Ass.	258—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
107—Dauchy vs. French.	259—Shroder vs. Vilmar.
112—Mudge vs. O'Breight.	260—Hanselt vs. Vilmar.
114—Heenan vs. Quick.	260—Matter of Mandeville.
120—S. A. Woods Mach. Co. vs. Gurnee.	264—Kelsey, &c., vs. Hegeman.
124—Jesup, &c., vs. Smith, &c.	265—Vega vs. Metzger.
126—National Spring Co. vs. Board of Assess.	273—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Matter of Levy.	274—Veller vs. Gillman.
130—Granberry vs. Lawson.	285—Palmer vs. Hussey.
131—Collins vs. Collins.	299—Truax vs. Dodge.
135—Westjen vs. St. Paul & Pac. R. R. Co.	303—Sperry vs. Hargrave M'f'g Co.
152—Schwartzaerber vs. Schwarzaeber.	304—Schneider vs. Reimer.
153—Page vs. Page.	305—May, &c., vs. Conover.
161—Gulliver vs. Innes.	306—Appiarius vs. Welch.
165—Matter of Witthaus.	307—Mann vs. Willoughby.
166—Matter of Reilly.	308—Hicks vs. Martin, &c.
168—Matter of Stuyvesant.	309—Same vs. Same.
170—Matter of Hoffman.	310—Dinnin vs. Ashley.
171—Matter of Auld.	312—Man. &c., vs. Smith.
172—Matter of Manz.	313—Same vs. Same.
192—Getty, &c., vs. Devlin, &c.	314—Jewell, &c., vs. Pratt, &c.
193—Woodhull vs. Church.	315—Harlem Bank vs. Orcutt.
204—Romain vs. Garth.	316—Faubel vs. Schnick.
	317—Strong vs. Cosine.
	319—Gilham vs. Boyd, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1918—Genet versus The Mayor, &c.	828—Nolan vs. The Erie Railway Co.
4087—Haffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1058½—Rucker vs. Mead et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	1060½—Smith, Trus. vs. Mead et al.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., ex'rs.	1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.	2262—Costrous et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.	1194—Stone vs. Raven.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	1020—Johnston vs. Gaynor, ex'r, et al.
1142—Spinnetti vs. The Atlas S. S. Co.	1078—Pond vs. Townsend et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.	1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.	2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.	698—Gouraud vs. Spencer.
1048—Sec et al. vs. Beardsley.	1824—Hallacker versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.	1266—Prouty vs. Guiteau.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.	1268—Seaford vs. McPhail.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.	1270—Strouse vs. Goetz.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1272—Randall et al. vs. Franklin Ins. Co.
970—Schappert vs. Sulzer.	1274—Randall et al. vs. Mech's' & Tr's' Fire Ins. Co.
1334—Same vs. Same.	1276—Fountain vs. Snyder.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1280—Campbell vs. Townsend.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.	1282—Wiggins, rec'r, &c., vs. Conrad.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Mayer.	1284—Wiggins, rec'r, &c., vs. Hayes.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.	1286—Platt et al., ass'ees, &c., vs. Halle.
1230—The G. & S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.	1288—Wiggins, rec'r, &c., vs. Roche.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.	1290—The Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Otis.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.	1292—Ahrens et al. vs. Bennett et al.
2336—Thomson, Ass'e, vs. The Mayor, &c.	1294—Cokely vs. Gardner et al.
1228—Blandy vs. Gould et al.	1296—Hancock vs. Rand et al.
1548—The N. Y. & S. T. Co. vs. Berger et al.	1298—Same vs. Same.
1686—Heather vs. Neill.	1300—Randel et al. vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning.	1250—Blydenburg vs. The Mayor, &c.
2350—Funch vs. Brink et al.	1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, vs. Courtney et al.	1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
1155—Shultheis et al. vs. Meinhard et al.	673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.	1105—De Jonge, Assignee, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police of N. Y. et al.	65½—Morey et al. vs. Lillienthal.
1421—Morris, Adm'x, &c., vs. Gillick et al.	1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
53—Risley vs. The Phenix Bank of N. Y.	1213—Hommedieu vs. Danforth.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan et al.	6—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
21—O'Hagen vs. Davidson et al.	24—Scott et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Co.
28—Kamena vs. Wanner et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. Marked ready.	Nos.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	986—Moller vs. Tuska.
955—Fibel vs. Hiller.	1556—Hoger vs. Adams.
956—Same vs. Same.	1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.
969—Strauss vs. N. Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co.	1689—Johnston vs. Perine.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.	1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.	2328—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.	1098—Allen vs. James.
2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, Public Admin.	1596—Alexander vs. Celler.
1690—Silber vs. Leavitt.	1588—Guental vs. Koch.
1157—Cheeseman, Ex'r, vs. Johnston.	2291—Stuart, Jr., vs. Salomon.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.	1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
45—McCauley vs. Gans.	1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.
2122—Kalehar vs. Bleecker St. & Ful. F. R. R. Co.	1592—Story vs. Bennett.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.	1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	1781—Mawger vs. Hunt.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.	1631—Hays vs. Amidon.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning.	Set down transferred from Equity Calendar:
	—Wheeler vs. Murray.
	1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
	1784—McShane vs. Leask.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos. Peremptory.
1372—Friend vs. Wattick.	1474—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg. Set down 24th.
1365—Leonard vs. Ward. Set down.	715—Low et al. vs. Brennan.
1368—Owens vs. Rose et al.	1452—Low et al. vs. Gaffney.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.	1453—Smith vs. Kelly.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutse et al.	1543—Simpson vs. Brennan.
1377—Denby vs. Laborers' Un. B. Society.	1544—Robinson vs. Brennan.
799—Sprague vs. Brennan.	1550—Benson vs. Brennan.
1519—Sewards vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.	1180—Miller et al. vs. Sims.
2137—The People, &c., vs. The Mayor and B'd of Apportionment.	219—Schwarts vs. O'Brien.
1263—Koebler vs. Rosenberg.	1471—Clarke vs. Dillon et al.
1416—McGuire vs. Jenny.	1636—Dooley vs. La Cour. Set down 28th.
1308—Herman vs. Fiske.	1648—Monday vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
1438—Alvord vs. Gilman.	1649—Monday vs. Wmsbg. City Fire In. Co.
1436—Jennings vs. Gilman.	1445—Reimer vs. Adolph, Adm'x.
1467—Weed vs. Bell.	1441—Kavanagh vs. Pollion.
1473—Woods vs. Beams.	2284—Battersby vs. The Mayor.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R.	1676—Hillman, Ex'r, vs. Raphael.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor.	1684—Cowle vs. The U. S. Mar. Marble Co.
2174—Same vs. Same.	1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor.
728—Taylor vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R.	
1508—Bennett vs. Brennan.	
1261—Durkin vs. Tol., W. & W. R. R.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. Ready.	Nos.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.	1735—Frank vs. Mer. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1789—Morrison vs. Kirchner.	1736—Frank vs. Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.	1525—Cafferata vs. Conner.
1495—Kenyon vs. Duryea.	1795—Leach vs. Shand.
1663—Frank vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.	1630—Koenig vs. Wolf. Set Down.
1666—Mackay vs. Astel.	1694—Hall vs. Brennan.
1795—Meehan vs. La Salle.	1767—Randall vs. Markham.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.	1769—Smith vs. Long.
2124—Taylor vs. Phillips.	1504—Reynolds vs. Mason.
1601—Mowry vs. World Mut. Ins. Co.	1535—The People, &c., vs. Lamson.
1611—Johnson vs. Schuyler.	1700—Wines vs. The Mayor.
1611½—Frank vs. Ætna Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.	1799—Hayward vs. Hernstein.
612—Frank vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	
1734—Frank vs. Con. Ins. Co. of N. Y.	

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J.; Alker and McAdam, JJ.

Non-enumerated motions.	Nos.
Cellar et al. vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Co.	5—Campbell vs. O'Reilly.
Crooks vs. Schmidt.	6—Phelps vs. Goisenheimer.
Deutsch et al. vs. Ulmer.	7—Ogden vs. Haines.
Crooks vs. Templeton.	8—Jose vs. Goetze.
Cromwell vs. Burr.	9—Wheeler vs. Fonchtnicht.
Hance et al. vs. Bouton.	10—Blinn vs. Rothschild.
Price vs. Bush.	11—Harris vs. Morange.
Fuelling vs. Josh.	12—Same vs. Same.
Page vs. Dexter.	13—Downey vs. Morange.
Hawes vs. Post.	14—Frank vs. Frank.
Oakes vs. Clayton.	15—The Sun Print. and Pub. Ass'n vs. Conklin et al.
Steinberg vs. Rothschild.	16—Guthman vs. Kline.
Danziger vs. Foerster et al.	17—Damarosch vs. Goodspeed.
Same vs. Same.	18—Tausch vs. Esslinger et al.
Henderson vs. Fullerton.	19—Dale vs. Brinckerhoff.
Nos. Enumerated.	
1—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.	
2—Price vs. Bush.	
3—Dreyer vs. Stark.	
4—Thorne vs. Thompson.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Matthew Larkin, felonious assault and battery.	Anthony Fay, grand larceny.
Adolphe R[illegible]enit, felonious assault [illegible] battery.	Charles Schaefer, grand larceny.
Thomas Matthews, felonious assault and battery.	Annie Jamieson, grand larceny.
George Webster, burglary.	Mary J. Roe, grand larceny.
Minna Miller, grand larceny.	George Darcy, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Austin Black and John Dusenbury, attempt to induce perjury, (continued.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 26.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Reg. 6s, '81	123⅛	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	116¼
5,000	U.S.5-20C.'67	121½	200	do	116⅛
2,000	D. of C. 3.65s	72½	100	do....b3	116⅞
7,000	Un. P. 1st	105¼	300	do....b3	117
1,000	do	105⅛	300	do	116¼
10,000	U.P. Sk'g F'd	96½	87	do	116⅛
25,000	R.W.&O.1stC.	93½	200	do....b3	116½
6,000	St.P. 1stI.&M.	95	300	North-west	43⅛
17,000	M.&St.P.C.S.F	89¾	100	do	43¼
5,000	C. B. & Q. 8s	114¾	600	do	43⅜
2,000	E.T.V.&G.1st	89½	200	do....s3	43¼
3,000	do	89¼	100	North-west. Pf	64
1,000	C.P.Gold bds	108½	72	do	63⅞
5,000	W. Pac. bds	101½	100	do	64¼
20,000	D.&H.Reg.'94	113½	100	do	64½
50	Penn. Coal	275	100	Lake Shore	63
200	Western Un	72¼	1200	do	63⅛
700	do	72⅜	500	do....s3	63⅛
5300	do	72¼	2200	do....s3	63
3900	do	72⅛	1500	do	63
200	do....s3	72⅛	2400	do	63⅛
500	Erie Railway	18	1000	do....s3	63
800	do....b3	18⅛	20	Pittsburg	93½
300	do	18⅛	100	N. J. Central	107¼
15	U. S. Express	74	50	do	107
100	Pacific Mail..b3	31⅛	100	St. Paul	43⅛
200	do	31⅛	200	do	43¼
200	do	31¼	200	do	43⅜
700	do	31⅛	1700	do	43½
100	do	31½	200	do	43⅝
100	do	31⅛	200	St. Paul Pref	80
100	Rock Island	110⅝	55	Chi. B. & Quin	117½
300	do	110½	100	Ohio & Miss...s3	22¼
250	Del., Lack. & W	119¼	100	St. L. & I. M....c	25¼
100	Kan. & Texas	12½	100	do	25¼
100	do	12⅝	500	St. L. & K. C.	6¾
300	do	12¼			

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	21½	21¼	20½	21
Pacific Mail	31½	31	31⅛	31¼
Quicksilver	....	....	19½	20
Quicksilver Pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
Adams Express	109	109	108½	109½
Wells, Fargo Ex.	....	....	87½	88
American Express	....	....	63¾	64
United States Ex.	74½	74½	74¼	75

MONDAY, Feb. 28—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows an increase of $468,600 in loans, and of $45,300 in legal tenders. The deposits are down $424,800, and the circulation $161,100. The continued shipments of specie to Europe are reflected in a decrease of $1,338,700 in the specie average, which is the most important change in the statement. The reserve is down $1,187,200, and the banks now hold $13,634,950 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27, '75.
Loans	$268,011,400	$268,480,000	$292,017,000
Specie	22,044,900	20,706,200	15,921,800
Legal tenders	48,967,800	49,013,100	51,900,600
Deposits	224,762,200	224,337,400	233,607,500
Circulation	17,183,100	17,022,000	22,482,500

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.	Differences.
Specie	$22,044,900	$20,706,200	Dec..$1,338,700
Legal-tenders	48 967,800	49,013,100	Inc.. 45,300
Total reserve	$71,012,700	$69,719,300	Dec..$1,293,400
Res've required agt. deposits	56,190,550	56,084,350	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	14,822,150	13,634,950	Dec.. 1,187,200

The course of the money market was identical with that of previous weeks, the extreme rates for call loans having been 3 and 5 ₱ cent., with excessively large offerings at times during the week. Currency has been accumulating steadily at this point for some time past, and the banks and fiduciary institutions are unable to place round amounts of capital except at merely nominal rates. The merchants will soon begin to make preparations for the Spring trade, which will increase the demand for accommodations, but whether this will be sufficiently large to affect the market, in view of the present plethora of money, remains to be seen. There was no new feature in the discount market, which continues easy at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. for prime names.

The foreign advices were not especially important, and the changes in the London market were comparatively slight. The Bank of England gained £261,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, and since then £65,000 has gone into the bank on balance. The Bank of France gained 22,506,000 francs, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 11,114,000 marks, during the week. Late in the week securities at London were generally lower. The Paris Bourse was greatly excited over the recent elections, but a quieter and more confident tone set in toward the close. The sterling exchange market was strong at the opening, and the bankers advanced their rates to $4 86½ and $4 90½. The demand was very restricted throughout the week, and a reduction in the nominal rates followed to $4 86 and $4 90, the market closing tame at $4 85½ and $4 89¼ for long and demand sterling. Gold was firm within a narrow range of fluctuations, the two extremes of the week having been 113¾ and 114⅛. The market was quiet in the late dealings at 113⅞@114. The rates on gold loans ranged from 5 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat.

In Government bonds and railroad mortgages the transactions were moderately large. The former were steady to firm, with the exception of 1867s, which declined in sympathy with the fall in the price at London. The railroad bond market was alternately weak and firm, the demand running chiefly to the Western issues. State bonds presented no important feature.

The tone of speculation on the Stock Exchange was decidedly bearish, and under free sales, the entire list recorded a decline. Pacific Mail and Western Union were prominent in the downward movement, though toward the close Lake Shore had to sustain the brunt of the assaults of the bear clique. Late in the week, the intelligence that the Governor of Wisconsin had signed the Vance bill caused a rally in the Granger stocks, and the entire market, in sympathy with these shares, advanced. The improvement, however, was only temporary, and was lost for the most part on Saturday, when the market was weak and feverish. In the early decline Western Union touched 71¼, Pacific Mail 29⅞, North-western 41⅝, and St. Paul 41⅝. At the close Western Union sold at 72¼, Pacific Mail at 31½, North-western at 43⅜, and St. Paul at 43¾. Erie made an improvement of about 1 ₱ cent. New-York Central sold down to 114½, afterward recovering to 117. Lake Shore declined to 62⅝, and closed at 63@63⅛. Michigan Central rose to 61¼, and closed at 60⅞. Investment shares were quiet and firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 27 1875.
American Gold	114⅛	113¾	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, c.	119	118¾	114¾
United States 5-20s, '67, c.	122½	121½	119½
New-York Central	117	114½	101¼
Rock Island	110¾	109⅝	103¼
Pacific Mail	33⅞	29⅞	34¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	45	41⅝	32⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	79⅞	77½	51⅝
Lake Shore	66⅛	62⅝	72⅞
Chicago & North-west'n	44⅜	41⅝	39⅜
Chic. & North-west'n Pt.	66¼	63	52
Western Union	73⅜	71¼	73⅞
Union Pacific	68⅞	65¾	40¼
Toledo & Wabash	6	4⅞	11⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	120	119⅜	110⅜
New-Jersey Central	109¼	106½	108¾
Panama	131¼	130½	112½
Erie	18⅛	17	26½
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜	21	25
C., C. & Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛	6¼
Harlem	143½	141	128½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	19	20⅝
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	30¼	29	29
Michigan Central	61¼	59¾	72
Illinois Central	101	100¾	100½
Missouri Pacific	12¾	11¾	44⅞

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 26.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	117	115½	116½	117
Harlem	141	141	140	141
Erie	18⅛	17¾	18	18⅛
Erie Preferred	....	....	....	36
Lake Shore	64½	62⅝	63	63⅛
Wabash	....	....	5¼	5½
North-western	43¾	42¾	43¼	43⅜
North-western Pf.	64½	63½	64½	64¾
Rock Island	110½	110⅜	110½	110⅝
Fort Wayne	....	....	102½	103
Mil. and St. Paul	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	43¾
Mil. and St. Paul Pf.	80	79¼	79¾	80
Pittsburg	93⅛	93	93⅛	93½
Del., Lack. & West.	119½	119¼	119	119¼
New-Jersey Central	107⅝	107¼	107	107⅜
Michigan Central	61⅛	60¾	60½	60⅞
Illinois Central	101	100⅞	100½	100⅞
Union Pacific	67¾	67¾	67	67¾
Central Pacific	....	....	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
Han. & St. Joseph	....	....	19¾	20
Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	30¼	30¼	29⅛	30½
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜	22	22⅛	22¼
Missouri Pacific	12	11¾	12	12⅜
Panama	....	....	131	....
Western Union	73	71⅞	72½	72¾

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 24	$2,372,533
August	30,805,475	Dec. 31	4,329,760
September	23,527,508	Jan. 8	7,528,539
October	22,264,765	Jan. 15	8,889,000
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Jan. 22	5,876,576
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Jan. 29	5,224,431
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Dec. 4	8,447,676	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Dec. 11	4,901,411	Feb. 26	5,078,878
Dec. 18	5,279,516		
Total			$196,823,062
Total same period in 1875			228,367,357
Decrease in 1875			$31,544,295

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Dec. 21	$6,286,600
August	20,866,185	Dec. 28	3,739,424
September	20,230,040	Jan. 4	4,012,328
October	22,159,396	Jan. 11	5,169,396
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Jan. 18	5,050,071
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Nov. 30	5,549,352	Feb. 15	3,440,295
Dec. 7	5,160,801	Feb. 22	4,661,030
Dec. 14	6,540,980		
Total			$171,853,167
Total same period in 1875			177,895,240
Decrease in 1876			$6,042,073
Gold, Feb. 26, 1876			113⅞
Gold, Feb. 27, 1875			114⅛

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Dec. 24	$293,785
August	3,954,427	Dec. 31	417,157
September	1,245,802	Jan. 8	678,043
October	1,957,605	Jan. 15	375,979
Nov. 6	604,151	Jan. 22	485,901
Nov. 13	358,418	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 27	706,564	Feb. 12	954,204
Dec. 4	351,696	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Dec. 11	320,900	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Dec. 18	$414,750		
Total			$26,496,800
Total same period in 1875			46,400,152
Decrease in 1876			$19,903,352

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,000	478,000
Totals	$71,368,832	$36,948,541

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Oil-cake, pks	302
Cotton, bales	2,256	Pork, pks	501
Copper, bbls	32	Beef, pks	710
Dried Fruits, pks	57	Cut-meats, pks	2,651
Eggs, bbls	1,081	Grease, pks	89
Flour, bbls	6,733	Lard, pks	969
Wheat, bushels	9,300	Lard, kegs	25
Corn, bushels	35,762	Stearine, pks	180
Oats, bushels	21,706	Butter, pks	3,134
Malt, bushels	7,208	Cheese, pks	3,660
Barley, bushels	2,700	Tallow, pks	217
Grass-seed, bags	329	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Beans, bbls	516	Dressed Hogs, No	292
Peas, bushels	3,800	Tow, bales	94
Corn-meal, bags	644	Rice, pks	27
Oat-meal, bbls	5	Rice Chaff, bags	20
Oat-meal, bags	720	Skins, bales	6
Hemp, bales	6	Tea, half chests	8
Hops, bales	204	Tobacco, hhds	39
Hides, bales	154	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	298
Leather, sides	8,249	Whisky, bbls	487
Lead, pks	590	Wool, bales	140

ASHES—Have been in limited request on the basis of $5 for Pots and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been rather more sought after and quoted at from 31c.@33c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

COFFEE—Rio steady within the modified range of 15¾c.@18¾c., gold, for invoices, but rather quiet. Sales, 5,019 bags by the Katharine Leeds at 17¾c., and 2,048 bags by the Cleta at 17½c., gold. Other kinds unchanged.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery. ....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-11c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 260 bales, (of which 147 bales were on last evening,) including 21 bales to shippers, and 239 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery, much less active at lower figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,700 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 17,100 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12⅝c.@12 7-16c.; March, 12 7-16c.@12 15-32c.; April, 12⅝c.@12 25-32c.; May, 13 1-16c.; June, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; July, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; August, 12 23-32c.@13⅝c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,256 bales, and at the shipping ports were 11,814 bales, against 11,726 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 8,622 bales, including 8,087 bales to Liverpool, 373 bales to Antwerp, 150 bales to Havre, and 12 bales to Gibraltar....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,081,742 bales, (of which 1,290,571 bales were to British ports, and 791,171 bales to the Continent,) against 1,691,118 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid.	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in good demand and quoted up to $2 75@$2 85 for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active since our last at essentially unchanged prices. Shipping Extras in fair request, mostly on the basis of $5@$5 10 for fair to good lines. A moderate call noted for City Mill product for the West Indies at current figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$8 25, chiefly at $5@$5 75; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 20 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,200 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western Shipping Extras, City Mills Extras, and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in rather more request at steady rates. Sales, 1,100 bbls....Rye Flour in demand at unchanged figures; sales of 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 70@$5 for Superfine....Corn-meal quiet and weak in price. Sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—A fair business has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for export, with prime to choice quoted rather stronger, and the poorer grades quite steady. Winter Wheat has been inactive at unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at $1 35 for strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, (16,000 bushels,) for export; $1 33 (reported) for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 20 for Milwaukee Spring, mixed, in store; $1 03@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 03@$1 05 for inferior; $1 25 for New-York No. 3 Red Winter; $1 03 for New-York "no grade" do.... Corn has been less freely dealt in, especially by export buyers, and has been quoted a shade lower under more liberal offerings, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 63½c.@64c., chiefly at 63½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 63½c. afloat; 61½c.@64¾c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 64½c.@64¾c. for very dry, afloat; 60½c.@61c., mainly at 60½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@64c. for new Yellow Jersey, poor to choice; and 56¼c. for unmerchantable....And for forward delivery, a fair business was reported but at easier prices, closing in favor of buyers....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February option, quoted at 64c.; March at 63½c.; April, 64c....Sales were reported of 15,000 bushels, February option, (in settlement of contracts,) at 64c.; 5,000 bushels, March option, at 63½c.... And of Mixed Western, (sailing vessel grade,) 5,000 bushels, March, and 5,000 bushels, April, at 63c., (with the privilege reserved to the seller of delivering an additional 5,000 bushels on each contract.)....Rye, Peas, and Buckwheat unchanged....Of Barley, another boat-load of Canada reported sold on private terms.... And of Barley-malt, 3,000 bushels very choice Canada West at $1 45, and a car-load of two-rowed State at 94c., cash....Oats have been quoted firm, with a good demand noted for prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,500 bushels, at 46c. for fair ordinary Mixed Western, in store; 49c. for prime Mixed State, afloat; 48½c. for choice do., in store; 50c.@51c. for good to about prime White State; 48c.@51c. for ordinary to about prime White Western; 47¾c.@48c. for New-York No. 2; 45½c. for New-York No. 3, and 43c. for unmerchantable....Hay, Straw, and Feed, about as last quoted, with less inquiry noted for Feed....Clover-seed firm, and in demand, with choice State quoted at 14c.; choice Western at 13¾c.; choice Pennsylvania at 13¾c.; strictly prime Canada at 13½c. Sales reported of three car loads choice Pennsylvania at 13¾c.; 300 bags prime Canada at 13½c., and 150 bags, about good, do., at 13c. Other Seeds as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 19,084 bbls. Flour, 281,419 bushels Wheat, 247,500 bushels Corn, 7,608 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at about former figures. The week's receipts have been 27,316 Hides; sales, 31,785 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickford & Andresen, 2,740 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21 lb., at 20½c.@21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 12,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive in Boston, 20 to 20½ lb.; 3,880 Dry Mexican, 18 to 20 lb.; 415 Dry Bogota, 22 lb.; 1,475 Dry Central American and Ecuador, 18 to 20 lb.; 810 Dry Port au Platte, 17 lb.; 300 Dry Sisal, 20 lb.; 5,285 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 17 to 23 lb.; 925 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb.; 1,455 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 60 to 65 lb., on private terms; 1,000 Country Slaughter Cow, 50 lb., at 7½c., currency; 2,000 City Slaughter Ox, 70 lb., at 9c., currency, and to-day, 361 Buenos Ayres, 33 lb.; 2,200 Dry and Dry-salted Southern, and 500 City Slaughter, on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 88,700 Hides, and 713 bales do., against 163,100 Hides and 625 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull within the previous range; 80 bbls. prime to fancy New-Orleans sold at 52c.@60c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive but steady; Strained to good Strained, $1 60@$1 65. Sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $1 62½; 450 bbls. Nos. 2, 1, and medium at $1 85@$3 62½ ₱ 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, steady at 38½c. for merchantable. Sales, 85 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in very moderate request with Western, in bags, quoted down to $41 50@$42, currency; City quoted at $37@$38. The week's exports hence have been 14,860 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted weaker for early delivery at 8⅜c.@8½c., in bulk, and 11⅝c.@11½c. in shipping order, on a limited demand....Refined in less request; quoted for early delivery at the close 14¼c.... Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9⅞c.@10c. ....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, opening lower, closing firmer....Sales have been reported of only 160 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21 25; Extra Prime, new, $18 25@$18 50 ₱ bbl....And for Western delivery, 150 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms....And for forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported, closing higher. ....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at $22 45@$22 60; March, $22 40@$22 50; April, $22 50@$22 55; May, $22 55@$22 60....Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., March, at $22 40, and 500 bbls., May, at $22 50....Dressed Hogs in very moderate request, with City quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for heavy to light, ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10½c....Cut-meats have been in light demand, but firm....Sales of 28,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part at 13c. for 13 lb. averages, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon firmer and wanted, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.@12½c.; Western do. at 12c.@12⅛c., and Short Clear at 12⅜c. Sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear (choice, for the West Indies) at 12⅝c....Western Steam Lard has been quoted much stronger toward the close, but has been quiet for early delivery....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of only small lots prime at $13 25, closing at $13 25@$13 30, and 200 tcs. off grade on private terms....And for forward delivery, a brisk business has been reported, especially in April options, (these in good part on refining account, and to some extent for shipment,) at much firmer prices toward the close, influenced by favorable Western advices....Western Steam, February option, closed at $13 27½@$13 30; March, $13 30 bid; April, $13 47½ bid; May, $13 62½ bid; June, $13 70@$13 80....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,250 tcs., March, at $13 22½@$13 27½; 6,500 tcs., April, at $13 40@$13 47½; and 1,000 tcs., May, at $13 55@$13 57½.... More demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard; quoted firm at 13¼c., and No. 1 at 12⅞c.@13c. Sales 190 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13¼c....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13½c.; for the West Indies at 13c., and for South America at 13⅞c.@14c....Beef unchanged; sales 80 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. Southern sold on private terms....Butter and Cheese, steady, with a fair demand noted for the better qualities....Fresh Eggs in less request at from 19½c.@22½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 20c.@21c. ₱ dozen....Tallow firm, with sales of 60,000 lb. fair to prime, at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. Also, 100 bbls. fair at 8⅞c. ....Stearine in active request, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14c.; choice City at 14c. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. Western at quoted figures, and 50 tcs. Western at 14c., and 50 hhds. City at 14c. ....The week's exports for European ports have been 2,261 pks. Pork, 3,469 tcs. Beef, 12,264 bxs. Bacon, 12,004 pks. Lard, 16,853 pks. Cheese, and 20 pks. Butter; also 1,053 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer have been in very moderate demand, and quoted as favoring buyers. The week's receipts have been 15 bales. Sales, 12,000 lb. Porto Cabello and 3,000 lb. Central American, on private terms.... Goat quiet and weak in price; receipts, 145 bales; sales, 70 bales Texas, 50 bales Mexican, and 40 bales Curacoa, on private terms. Quotations nominally as before.

SOAP—Has been in more request, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand on the previous basis as to prices; fair to good refining Muscovado quoted at 7⅛c.@7¾c. Sales to-day, 900 hhds. refined Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c. And last evening, 1,374 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅞c., and 398 hhds. Melado on private terms. Refined unchanged.

TEAS—More active within the previous range; sales, 500 half-chests Green, 4,200 half-chests Oolong, 350 half-chests Japan, and 550 half-chests Congou on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, but held firmly at $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 10; sales, 150 bbls....Alcohol dull at $1 08 ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—An active demand prevailed for Grain room on berth and charter, with rates closing stronger. Market otherwise about steady, with a moderate inquiry noted for accommodation....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, including 4,000 bushels at 6½d., and 12,000 bushels at 7⅛d., closing at the latter rate, ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 600 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 450 pks. Pork and Beef on private terms; 300 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 25 tons Leather at 60s.; 25 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d., and 2,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a British bark, 670 tons, with Walnut, &c., from Baltimore, at £1,100; an American bark, 1,174 tons, with Deals, from Wiscasset, reported at about 70s.... For London, by sail, 150 tons Measurement Goods, part at 15s.; 300 bbls. Flour, on private terms; and, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef, reported at 7s. ₱ tc....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 15s.; 400 pks. Pork and 2,000 pks. Oil-cake, (of recent shipment,) on private terms; and 100 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 200 tons Oil-cake, and 150 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,232 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels on private terms and 16,000 bushels at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb., which was the closing rate....For the United Kingdom, two vessels, with Lumber, from Pensacola, and one vessel, with do., from Pascagoula, reported on private terms....For Dublin or Belfast, a British bark, 938 tons, with about 6,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 348 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 6s. 8d.; another, 622 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., in bulk, at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 533 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., (one-third of cargo reported in bags,) at 6s. 9d.; another, 476 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., same terms; an Austrian brig, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 316 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., in bulk, at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 689 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter; also two ships, 2,035 tons, and 1,609 tons, with Wheat, from Astoria, reported at £3. ....For Lisbon, a British brig, 300 tons, with about 14,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, at 18c. ₱ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, (of recent shipments,) 500 bales Cotton, reported at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 1,325 pks. Lard and 200 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 150 bags Horns at 45s. ₱ ton; 4,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel; 200 hhds., 140 bales, and 350 cases Tobacco, reported on the basis of 15s. for cases and about 35s. for hhds.; and 100 pks. merchandise at current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 5,000 bags Coffee, (of recent shipment,) at 35s. ₱ ton; and 400 bags Seed on the basis of 1.50 reich-marks....For Cronstadt, a bark, with Cotton and Oil, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) on the basis of ½d. for Cotton....For Revel, a bark, with Cotton and Oil, from New-Orleans, reported on same terms as the preceding charter.... For Gottenburg, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ½d. ₱ lb....For Genoa, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as charted there) at 1c. ₱ lb....For Cardenas, a schooner, with Empty Casks and Shooks, from Boston, reported at 90c. and 10c....For Matanzas, a schooner, with empty casks, from Boston, reported at $1....For Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras, two schooners, 343 and 338 tons, reported on the basis of $5 75@$6 for Sugar, $5 50 for Melado, and $3 50 for Molasses....For Sagua and back north of Hatteras, a brig, reported at $5 25 for Sugar, $4 75 for Melado, and $3 25 for Molasses....For Baracoa and back to Boston, a schooner, 132 tons, reported at $900....For St. Kitts, a British brig, 267 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $800....For St. Thomas, a Danish bark, 261 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 40c. ₱ bbl....For Porto Rico and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Guadaloupe, a British schooner, 88 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. ₱ bbl....For Jamaica, a schooner, 197 tons, hence, with Pine Lumber, at $4....For Demerara, a schooner, 206 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000....For Jeremie, a schooner, about 900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 90c. ₱ bbl....For Charleston, a schooner, 285 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 65, and back, with Phosphate Rock, at $2....For Brashaer City, a schooner, with Ice, from Rockport, at $4....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $6 50....For Boston, four schooners, hence, with Coal, reported at the reduced figures of $1 20@$1 25 ₱ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8....Coastwise Ice trade active at previous figures.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat irregular but in the main higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 09¼@$1 09½; No. 2 do., $1 02¼, spot; 98⅝c., March; $1 02¾, May; No. 3 do., 80c.; Rejected, 68c. Corn irregular but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅞c., spot; 41⅞c., bid, March; 42⅝c., bid, April; 46⅜c., bid, May. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 31⅛c., spot; 31¾c., April. Barley unsettled and lower at 54c., spot; 53c., March; 50c., May. Rye dull; a shade lower at 64c.@65c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand, higher, weak; sales at $9 70. Pork—Demand active; prices advanced at $21 25, spot; $21 55, April; $21 77½@$21 80, May. Lard sold at $12 70@$12 75, spot; $12 90, April; $13@$13 05, May. Bulk Meats in good demand and lower; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅛c. and 11⅜c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 25. Corn quiet but steady at 44c.@45c. Oats dull and drooping at 35c.@41c. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye dull at 76c.@78c. Pork quiet but steady at $22@$22 25. Lard steady, with a fair demand; Steam, 12⅞c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk-meats steady and firm; Shoulders, $8 35; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c., cash; $11 85 bid, buyer March; $12 bid, buyer April; held ¼c. higher; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@11⅞c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c. and 13c. Live Hogs dull; quality poor; Common to Good Light, $7 50@$8; no others offering. Receipts, 855 head. Shipments, 930 head. Whisky in good demand, at full prices, at $1 05. Butter steady, unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 10@$1 25. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; choice White and Mixed, 45c. Oats dull at 37c.@40c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions quiet, but steady. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c. and 12c. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c. and 13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky firm; fair demand at $1 05. Bagging quiet, but firm at 12c.@13c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and weak, very little doing. Wheat inactive, easier; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46, cash; No. 3 do., $1 35. Corn active, firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅞c.@39c., cash; 39c., March; 41c., April. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c., asked, cash and February, no bid; 34½c., March; 35⅝c., April. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye dull, unchanged. Provisions very quiet; concessions would have to be made to effect sales of round lots; only a jobbing trade done. Whisky dull, unchanged at $1 07. Live Hogs dull and lower; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 75; Packing, $7 65@$8 10; Extra, $8 15. Cattle dull, unchanged; very little doing. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 870 head Hogs, 228 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm about ¼c. higher and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; Hard do., $1 14½; No. 2 do., cash and February, $1 01⅛; March, $1 02⅛; May, $1 06¼; No. 3 do., 88c. Corn steady; No. 2, 42½c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, fresh, 31c.; May, 35c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, in store, 77c.; March, 76¼c.@76½c.; No. 3 do., 42c.@43c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1, 68c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady at $9 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat active and lower; old White Wabash, $1 47; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 13; Extra do., $1 37½; Amber Michigan, spot and March, $1 25; May, $1 30¼; old do., $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 05½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25½; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 06; rejected Red, 87½c. Corn firm; fair demand; High Mixed, March, 46½c.; April, 48c.; May, 50c.; Low do., 45c.; no grade, 43c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed, $8 10; Mammoth, $8 15. Hogs, $9 70. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—Receipts—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 4,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Flour steady; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat inactive; quotations nominally unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 6 cars, new, on track, at 50c.; 3 cars do. on private terms. Oats—Retail trade only. Rye neglected. Barley inactive. Pork firm at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13⅜c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

OSWEGO, Feb. 26.—Flour steady; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of White State at $1 45@$1 46; Red State, $1 40; choice White Canada quoted at $1 57½; Extra White Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1; No. 2 Bay, $1 10; No. 1 Canada, $1 17@$1 18. Corn-meal—$26 for Bolted, $25 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$22, ₱ ton.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Cattle quiet and weak; 25c.@50c. lower, except for best grades which are steady and firm; receipts 600 head; sales range from $3@$5 20, chiefly good at $4@$4 50; shipments 3,000 head. Hogs dull; unchanged; receipts 6,000 head; shipments 6,000 head. Sheep steady with moderate demand; receipts 300 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Sugar firmer; common, 5⅞c.@6¼c.; fair, 6½c.@7¼c.; prime, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; choice, 7¾c. Corn-meal held at $2 60. Corn firm at 55c.@58c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 114. Exchange—New-York, Sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 54½@$5 55.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 40 for strained. Tar quiet at $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 890 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,120 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,611 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 4,026 bales; gross, 4,149 bales; exports, to France, 2,051 bales; coastwise, 1,041 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 381,175 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 25.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 599 bales; gross, 607 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 68,901 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,028 bales; gross, 1,071 bales; exports, coastwise, 174 bales; to Great Britain, 2,067 bales; sales, 1,248 bales; stock, 58,991 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 1,122 bales; gross, 1,250 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,991 bales; to the Continent, 1,16[illegible] bales; sales, 990 bales; stock, 63,006 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Wool—The market remains quiet, without important change in prices; fine grades of Fleeces are in fair request. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been 193,000 lb., and prices continue to range from 45c.@47½c. for X and XX, and 47c.@50c. for Medium and No. 1. In Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces very little has been done, the sales of the week comprising 61,000 lb. at 42c.@45c. for X and Medium; Combing Fleeces are very little inquired for and nearly all the leading mills are supplied; some small lots of Delaine and Combing sold at 48c.@57½c. for washed, and 42c. for unwashed, and a lot of 10,000 lb. Canada sold at 65c. California Wool still meets with a fair demand, the sales of the week comprising 367,000 lb. at 20c.@33 for Spring, and 14c.@23c. for Fall, and stocks of this description are becoming steadily reduced. In Pulled Wools the business of the week has been quite moderate, the sales comprising 107,000 lb., mostly Super and X, at 35c.@47c.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 26.—Printing Cloths market closed a little firmer at 4c.@4⅛c. for best Standard and Extra 64x64 goods; sales of the week, 54,700 pieces.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ ₱ cent. United States bonds, 1865s, old, 105; 1867s, 108⅜; new 5s, 106⅜. Erie Railway shares, 15⅜; do. Preferred, 31.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—United States bonds, new 5s, 101¾.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 11,114,000 marks during the week ending Thursday.

PARIS, Feb. 26—4:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,800 bales, of which 1,900 bales are American. Cotton to arrive opened firmer, now weaker, sellers at last night's prices; sales of Middling Uplands, low middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 1-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅛d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 9-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, June and July delivery, at 6¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, low middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6 7-32d. Provisions—Pork, 81s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, 53s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 26—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Turpentine 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 25.—Exchange on London yesterday and to-day has been 25⅜. Rio Coffee, good firsts, has sold during the same time at 5,600@5,750 reis ₱ 10 kilos. The market has been animated, with prices firm.

SANTOS, Feb. 25.—The Coffee market yesterday and to-day has been quiet, and prices have been maintained. Superior Santos, 5,500@5,650 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Sugar dull; market unsettled; prices irregular; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 5¾@6½ reals, in gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 7@8½ reals. Molasses Sugars—Nos. 8 to 10, 4¼@4¾ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 3¼@3½ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes, 6½@7 reals; do., in hogsheads, 7@7½ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 169,000 bxs. and 34,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 40,000 bxs. and 12,500 hhds.; shipments of the week, 21,500 bxs. and 11,500 hhds., including 6,700 bxs. and 7,800 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet. Bacon, $43@$44 ₱ cwt. Flour, $29 50@$30 ₱ barrel for American. Lard, in kegs, $41@$41 50 ₱ quintal; do., in tins, $47@$48 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $27@$29 ₱ quintal. Yellow Wax, $14 ₱ arroba. Honey, 5½ reals ₱ gallon. Onions, $8@$10 ₱ bbl. for American. Empty Hogsheads, $3 50, gold. Lumber nominal. Shooks—Firmer for box, at 8¼@8½ reals; heavy for Sugar Hogsheads, at 16@18 reals. White Navy Beans, 22@23 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $52@$54 ₱ quintal. Corn, 11@11½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops firm. Freights quiet and weak; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $2 75@$3; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 37½; to Falmouth and orders, 30s.; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba, (outside ports,) ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3 50@$4; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 62½; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s. Spanish Gold, 212½@213. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 11½@11 discount; short sight, do., 10@9½ discount; on London, 13½@14 premium.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S SHOT.

In some interesting reminiscences of old stage-coach times, a writer in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* relates the following story, which Mr. Bonney told him, of a rifle-shooting match he once attended in Springfield, Mass., while in the stage business there. "A lank, raw-boned young chap from the Green Mountains in Vermont had been engaged to teach a Winter school in the precincts of that town, and having made the acquaintance of the young men thereabout, they were much inclined to poke fun at him, and rarely lost an opportunity of indulging their propensity for amusement. One day they got up a rifle-shooting match, and asked the young Green Mountainer to take a hand with them, presuming that he was as "green" in rifle practice as in the more elegant civilities of life on which they plumed themselves. The boy joined, on condition that he should 'fix the target in a way to suit himself,' to which they readily agreed. The stake was quite considerable in dollars, and the distance long. The ground was measured off and the target set. Some fair shots had been made, which by common consent 'couldn't be beat.' Then the boy arrived with rifle and ammunition, and a trusty stout attendant. The shooters, of course, supposed he would shoot wide, and that they would win an easy victory over him. But his attendant brought along a three-legged stool on which was adjusted a broad funnel-shaped tube of tin about two feet in diameter at the outer end, and tapering down at a distance of some two feet more to a small hole about the size of the target, or bull's-eye, to which the ball was directed. 'What are you going to do with that machine?' asked the shooting men. 'I'll show you,' said the school-master, 'for you told me I could fix the target to suit myself, and so I mean to.' They had to submit, of course, and he adjusted his machine in such a way that if his ball struck anywhere within the funnel it would go straight to the mark. Everything ready, our hero drew up with steady aim and drove his ball direct to the mark, which he repeated three times hand-running, greatly to the discomfiture of his banterers. Although they claimed that it was not fair play, the umpire decided that it was, and gave the school-master the stakes! The fun soon ran over the whole town, and the master had a 'wide berth' thereafter, and no further practical jokes were attempted upon him."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass.—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Martha (English Opera).—Miss C. L. Kellogg.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Uncle Anthony.—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Alabama Colored Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert.—Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, and Oratorio Society.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Even to those who have taken the trouble to analyze, as far as possible, the monthly statements of the Treasury Department, it will be somewhat of a surprise to learn how small is the amount of gold coin on hand available for the redemption of the greenbacks. While the total amount of cash and securities in the Treasury is close upon ninety-two millions of dollars, there is only $13,341,423 of gold coin free from the lien of interest, certificates, or other obligation. This is certainly a very modest beginning for the accumulation of the two hundred millions or so which will be required for resumption in 1879. Some decided measures for adding to our stock of gold must be taken without much delay, if the faith of the people is to be sustained in the certainty of last year's pledge of resumption being carried out. A reasonable prospect of surplus revenue must be secured, and the Secretary of the Treasury must proceed to exercise the powers which he holds in reserve for the purchase of gold. The instructiveness of the Treasury statement in the form to be presented to the House to-day demonstrates the necessity of carefully discriminating in future between the gold nominally and actually on hand.

The chances of a surplus on the receipts of this fiscal year at least are not brilliant. The official figures for the first half of the year show an excess of some six hundred and fifty thousand dollars over the half amount of the annual estimates made by Secretary Bristow. But the first half of the fiscal year is, as a rule, the most productive, and the all but complete returns for January and February seem to indicate a more than usually bad beginning for the second half of the fiscal year. In fact, as matters stand, a deficit on the year's estimates is quite as likely as a surplus. This is a fact which Congress ought to bear in mind when the time comes for dealing with the mass of subsidy and improvement jobs which have been introduced during the session. The vigorous retrenchment of the House of Representatives will be rather worse than useless if money wrung from Government clerks is to be thrown away on harbor, canal, railroad, or public building jobs.

Investigation into the methods of disposing of claims adopted by the Board of Audit of the District of Columbia reveals the existence of a good deal of discreditable partiality. The system of traffic in claims upon the District Government seems to have supported a set of jobbing lawyers and politicians at the joint expense of the contractors and the tax-payers. The blame is laid at the door of the subordinates of the board "who have not been under very severe discipline." In fact, the members of the District Board of Audit appear to have fancied that the chief duty of a public officer is to draw his salary, and give as little as possible in return. The country is not quite so tolerant of that kind of official service as it has been, and the lack of "discipline" among the subordinates of the District Board of Audit is not likely to relieve the members of that department of government from their full share of responsibility for the jobbery which they tolerated.

Some entertaining speculations concerning the relative strength of several prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for President are given in a letter from Harrisburg, printed in another column of The Times. More important than these, however, is the statement that the Pennsylvania Republicans are more than ever determined to make their strength felt, by consolidating it. Pennsylvania is to cast her twenty-nine electoral votes for the Republican candidate, and so it is agreed that her fifty-eight votes in the National Republican Convention shall be cast as a unit. The action of the State Convention has already fixed the first choice of the delegation upon Gov. Hartranft, and the additional announcement that the fifty-eight votes are, under all circumstances, to be thrown solidly as a majority shall decide, gives an importance to the Pennsylvania representation in the convention which will at once be appreciated by candidates and their friends.

Gen. Sheridan's plan for the immediate pacification of the Mexican border troubles is not regarded with favor in Washington. He proposed to enlist ten thousand Texas Militia for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign. With these, and full powers as military commander and negotiator, the General thinks he will be able to restore peace in a surprisingly short period, and, at the same time, acquire a slice of territory from our neighbor, comprising a tract of land "very rich in minerals," and five hundred thousand square miles in extent. Commissioner Robb, who has spent two years on the border, taking testimony concerning the raids, has another plan which embraces an immediate demand on Mexico for the eleven million dollars claimed to be due on account of damages. Singularly enough, he agrees, like Gen. Sheridan, about acquiring in some way that coveted tract of Mexican soil, which is declared to be "very rich in minerals." It is properly said that ten thousand Texas militiamen would be sure to get us into difficulties with Mexico; but nobody seems to see the impropriety of even discussing the possibilities of our being able to snatch away sundry square leagues of our neighbor's territory.

The renewed appeal which our correspondent "J. G. E." makes on behalf of the Women's Centennial Union will not, we trust, pass unheeded. The efforts of the ladies of New-York are not, as has been hastily assumed, to begin and end with the preparation of a memorial banner. Funds are needed for the completion of the Women's Pavilion of the Exhibition, and any aid extended to that enterprise will further aims whose breadth and utility may fitly engage the attention of the highest order of American womanhood. Though the women of New-York have been among the latest to take up the cause of the Centennial Union, it may safely be predicted that their contributions to it will be worthy of their position and opportunities.

The Times of yesterday contained the first part of the report made to the Union League Club by the committee headed by Mr. Rush C. Hawkins in regard to the causes which have led to the increase of our Municipal debt. That statement contained a mass of very carefully digested facts and figures of the utmost interest to every tax-payer. We publish to-day a comprehensive summary of the second part of the same report. This is chiefly devoted to the consideration of some of the more important points affecting criminal administration and the use of public money for charitable purposes. These questions are discussed with an amount of vigor and boldness which we would fain see imitated in the administrators who have to deal with them in a practical form.

The Connecticut Republicans, who will make their State nominations to-morrow, have a sharp fight before them. Gov. Ingersoll, who has been renominated by the Democrats, has not made enemies during his administration, as he has carried himself with dignity and discretion, if he has done nothing else. But he has a turbulent element to control in the soft-money faction of his party, and the "paltering in a double sense" on the financial question, which is Senator Eaton's contribution to the platform, will not prevent this set from making trouble. Our correspondence from Hartford indicates a few of the points on which the Republican platform will be as explicit as that of the Democrats was evasive.

THE REAL ISSUE.

What is it that makes an inflationist hate a bank-note nearly as much as he loves a legal-tender note? In the reply to that question lies a very adequate explanation of the present financial situation. In the first place, the greenback, to the inflationist, represents wealth without effort. It is a legal tender for debts, and it will pay for purchases; but its origin was in an act of Congress, and the same force that called it into being can multiply it indefinitely. It is a fountain of prosperity, to be made to play by political influences, by aid of newspapers and speeches and political conventions. Its management lies with members of Congress, and members of Congress are men to be manipulated, who, on an average, might vote a few millions more of paper money very readily, rather than to submit to the censure of a few hundred men who could change a majority in a doubtful district.

But a bank-note, under our present system, is a very different thing. It stands for seventy-five per cent. of a certain marketable security deposited at Washington to make its redemption sure when required. It is a valid representative of tangible wealth, which its owner is not likely to regard lightly. No amount of political management will induce a banker to increase his issues. He will do so only when he sees some fair ground for believing that they can be lent on good security, and at a paying rate of interest; conventions may resolve without intermission that it is the right of every community to have abundant loans at a small rate; it will have no influence upon his action, because, though they may enforce their decrees upon Congressmen, they cannot take or give a particle of strength to the banker's reserve, or add to the profitableness of his circulating notes. The inflationists feel these facts, if they do not understand them, and the men who carry on the business of banking are to them natural enemies, whom it is their highest duty to extirpate or reduce to subjection.

These are some of the reasons why inflationists of every shade always "demand" the substitution of legal-tender notes for bank-notes. They denounce national banks without stint, not for the faults or weaknesses which they possess—and these are not few or trivial, as we shall find to our cost before we get through with them—but because, as to their issues and their loans, they are beyond the control of popular clamor. It appears now, to the most intelligent and best informed observers at Washington, that the real contest, which must be fought through before we reach a sound system of finance, must be with the advocates of an all-greenback currency. These are numerous and persistent. It is they who prevent any agreement in the Democratic Caucus Committee. No plan which looks to the withdrawal of the greenbacks will escape their earnest opposition. As we have pointed out previously, the present Resumption law encounters their peculiar hostility because a portion of its provisions tend to the gradual extinguishment of greenbacks in a certain ratio with any increase of the bank-notes. In the platforms of the inflationists last Fall, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, there was a resolution disapproving of the national banks, and asking for their abolition. More than a score of bills have already been introduced into the House of Representatives, by members of the majority, providing for carrying out these resolutions. Every inflationist who gets a hearing on the floor brings in this idea, whatever he may have to say on other branches of the subject.

The contest is rapidly narrowing itself down to one between those who believe that the legal tenders are a species of magical money, which can extend prosperity throughout the land without effort or sacrifice, and those who believe that they are a debt of the nation, possessing the attributes of money only arbitrarily and to no good purpose, and which must be paid. The latter party, since they know that we cannot pay the legal tenders at once, or on presentation, are concentrating on the plan of funding them. This is the simplest, the most direct, the surest plan, and the one which any errors of administration can least interfere with. It is commanding every day more and more of the confidence of the clear-headed men of affairs in Congress and out of it. We have little hope that there is strength enough in the House of Representatives to carry a measure of this kind, but we are sure that none of a contrary kind can become a law. The issue is made up distinctly between those who would perpetuate the legal tenders and those who would fund them. The latter may not be able to carry their point this year, but they can defeat their opponents, and when the issue is taken before the people, we have little doubt that it will be settled in the right way.

ECONOMY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

It is not often that a debate in Congress can be said to be of real value. But the House, one day last week, was drawn into a discussion which can be truly described as "instructive and entertaining." The occasion was the consideration of a bill to appropriate several hundred thousands of dollars for a Government building at Memphis, Tenn. The debate took the form of a free conference on the general policy of spending large sums of money for the erection of public buildings at different points of the Republic, and the whole discussion showed how influential are the demands of locality in the expenditure of the public money. For this particular building an official estimate had been made, its cost being limited to eight hundred thousand dollars. In committee this figure was reduced to six hundred thousand, and when the bill came before the House Mr. Holman moved to reduce it still further to four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Holman pointed out that Memphis was a city of sixty or seventy thousand population, and that the amounts appropriated for Government structures in cities of a similar size have usually ranged near the figure of his proposed reduction.

It is not in human nature that a Congressman who has local pride, as well as a strong desire to serve his district, should submit to an argument of this sort without protest. Accordingly, Mr. Young, of Tennessee, who had the bill in charge, and who tragically styled his being subjected to Mr. Holman's opposition as his "hour of calamity," gave the House a florid view of the trade, commerce, and growing importance of Memphis. Its cotton tax, its steamboats, and its postal revenues were severally dwelt upon; and a sharp contrast was made between that thriving city and sundry cities in Indiana. If Indianapolis, which is an inland town, has an appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a Post Office and Custom-house, why should not Memphis have twice as much for a building to be used for a variety of purposes? This is precisely the point which has been made in Congress ever since the United States had any money to spend for any purpose. When Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, pointed out that because the Government had been extravagant in its expenditures in other cities, and at other times, and that there was no good reason why this extravagance should be perpetuated, the gentleman from Tennessee failed to see any force in the remark. Mr. Chittenden thought, as most sensible people will think, that Congress should, in common consistency, cut down its hundreds of thousands spent on buildings, since the West Point military band has been abolished and the cadets' rations have been reduced in the interest of public economy. He protested against going into building enterprises on vague estimates. Naturally, this brought out a sarcastic allusion to "the palatial building" provided for the New-York Post Office, and Mr. Chittenden was asked if he was not like the thrifty old lady who, having her kettle mended, declared that she should neither borrow nor lend. Once more, this was comparing Memphis with some other city in order to prove how unjustly the former is treated.

At this point Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, interjected some remarks concerning the relations of a certain financial proposition of his to the general subject of the ability to spend money. He desired to "let the sails of commerce be once more spread," and the "hum of industry be heard again throughout the land." If these sails are only spread, and this hum be heard again, says Mr. Kelley, we shall not feel that a great public building is a burden on the heart of the country. This glowing figure did not swerve the gentleman from Tennessee from his purpose, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, came to his aid with the remark that he did not wonder that a gentleman from New-York should object to the erection of public buildings in the Mississippi Valley. And the Michigan member went on to hint darkly at the approach of a period when the Valley of the Mississippi, with an improved entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, should revenge itself on New-York. When this crisis shall come, "the great cities that sleep on the borders of that majestic stream" will not only have costly public buildings, but they will decline to send their produce to New-York. This showed that the debate was growing warm, and Mr. Holman attempted to soothe the perturbed feelings of the House. He "dropped into poetry," and suggested that the member who made arguments like this was forsaking the main issue, and that

"As wild his thought and gay his wing
As Eden's garden bird."

This neat bit of sentiment settled the fate of the Memphis Custom-house, and the amendment of Mr. Holman reducing the limit of cost to four hundred thousand dollars was finally adopted. But the majority in favor of reducing the appropriation was not large. This fact is sufficient warning to those who expect that the freedom with which the pruning-knife has been thrust into general appropriations can be exercised in special cases. It was Tennessee, of course, who came so near upsetting Mr. Holman's honestly-meant economy. In the list of those who voted for the larger sum were undoubtedly many Congressmen who have similar bills in their desks. If they help Memphis now, it is that they may be helped in turn when their "hour of calamity" comes.

FOOD FOR BABES.

For some years past, "juveniles," as the publishers call the books which are specially written for boys and girls, have been a very important item in the book trade. They are consumed in large quantities by the little men and women of the present day, and it is suspected that not a few of the papas and mammas themselves are devoted to this literature. Some of these books are good; but there are very few of them which are not either vitiated by a mawkish sentiment and a nauseous caricature of religion on the one hand, or, on the other, filled with stories of extravagant adventure told in the worst melodramatic style. Than this nothing could be worse in effect upon the morals or the taste. Good, honest fairy stories never hurt any child, and such tales as those of the Brothers Grimm are delightful and comforting to children until the time when they have grown up and their beards are gray. But when it comes to *The Boy Pioneer, or the Wild Mustang of the Prairies*, and the like, with their absurd mixture of realism and impossibility, and their defiance at once of reason and morality, sensible men and women feel like cutting off all specially juvenile literature, and confining children to the Bible, the Catechism, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*. Such a reaction would in the end be harmful, for it would "make Jack a dull boy." But how much more harmful must be the literature—if so it must be called—which provokes such a feeling!

But books are not the worst provision that is now made for youthful readers. To the "juveniles" succeeded the magazines intended for children, and this sort of thing has gone on until we expect ere long to see the announcement of *The Pap-spoon Monthly—A Magazine of Science, Literature, and Art for Babes of Both Sexes*. To magazines succeeded inevitably the illustrated weekly; and we must say that, judging this hebdomadal juvenile literature by what we have seen of it, there could be nothing worse, nothing more depraving to taste or to morals, put into the hands of a boy or a girl, within the bounds of decency. We have before us one of these precious publications, in which the first illustration shows a dozen school-boys tossing a schoolmaster in a blanket. A pretty suggestion to make to boys—a fine position in which to place before them the representative of one who should have authority over them! True, it may be said that this schoolmaster deserves to be tossed in a blanket. But who is to decide that? Is it to be put into the heads of boys that they are to make themselves judges and executioners, set up a Holy Vehme, or a court of Judge Lynch? Such notions come fast enough of themselves, without the aid of pictorial illustration, which always gives a certain elevation to its subject in the minds of the young and the uneducated. Another of these illustrations—that of a story with the thrilling title of "Red Dog, Blue Horse, and Ghost-that-lies-in-the-wood," shows a frantic negro who has just cut off the ear of a person offensive to him in some way. The gore is dropping from the held-up-in-the-air ear and from the knife, and pouring from the head of the victim. This picture is quite charming. Its admirable effect must be quite equal in degree to that of the favor it will find with all well-bred boys and girls—for to girls, as well as to boys, is this publication directed, as its title announces. Another wood-cut, which illustrates a story with the suggestive title, "Young Ironsides, or, The Pirates of the Treasure Ship," may be understood from its legend taken from the story: "As quick as flash Moses seated himself on his uncle's breast, thus making a sort of sleigh of his relative, as he slid down the inclined frozen surface." It must be confessed that the old uncle, with a sort of night-cap on, a sharp nose, and a retreating chin, cuts a ridiculous figure, while young hopeful is as gay as a lark. But whether the young American is in actual need of these reminders that respect and deference are due to no one may be doubted without suspicion of more insanity than would secure acquittal of a premeditated murder. Yet another shows a lad lying in his little bed, to whom an "angry parent" down stairs cries, "I shan't call you again, Charles;" whereupon Charles replies, "That's good; I can take another nap." And the name given to this elegant illustration of filial respect is "Satisfactory Sauce."

Bad as all this is, yet worse is to be found in the same pages. It is not enough to entertain boys and girls with amusing pictorial illustrations of the ways in which they may defy and insult their teachers, their uncles, and their fathers; their own vanity must be pandered to. We have one page devoted to "Distinguished Scholars at our Schools," in which the "distinction" gained by two boys and two girls in the ordinary studies of grammar schools is set forth, with particulars as to how many marks they have had, and how many times they have been at the head of their classes. Besides this, the portraits of these eminent individuals are given, with biographical sketches. Than this we can conceive nothing worse in its moral influence upon the particular boys and girls thus set up for public admiration, and upon the whole body of schoolgoing children. The mere knowledge gained at school is of small value in comparison to the discipline received, or which ought to be received, there. To do duty because it is duty, to seek knowledge for the sake of knowledge, to be modest, reserved, unobtrusive, to learn by listening and thinking, to repress selfishness and egoism—these are, or should be, what the child learns from the teacher, quite as much as certain facts or certain intellectual processes. But here we have the bait of publicity offered as the reward, if not as the actual inducement, to studious habits and correct conduct. The boy or the girl of ten or twelve years is stimulated to exertion by seeing the portrait and the biography of a companion of the same age published to the world as that of a "distinguished scholar." Nothing could be better adapted to the formation of young prigs, or to the stimulation of lads and girls of precocious minds and excitable natures into unhealthy exertion. The vice of this sort of reading and illustration for children is as great in one way as that on which we first remarked is in another. If such is to be the nature of the periodical literature intended for boys and girls, we might better return to the days when books were scarce treasures, when newspapers were not, and when the only resource of boys for amusement was rude play and practical joking.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, is anxious that the privileges of free-born American citizens who may happen to live on the frontiers, shall not be curtailed. He would allow them to go to the Black Hills if they desire to do so; and to stay there if they find the country to be worth staying in. It is true that the country is expressly reserved to the Sioux, and the Government is morally and legally bound to enforce the treaties which it has made with this tribe; but then, as Mr. Windom says, the Indians are the greatest liars and vagabonds on the face of the earth, and he knows it, because he has lived on the borders for the past twenty years. Thus vigorously the Minnesota Senator expressed himself in the Senate in a recent debate on the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States courts. He desired to except the Black Hills country from the provisions of the bill, and failing in this, secured its recommittal to the Judiciary Committee, which, possibly, is the end of it.

Now, it is quite true that the Indians are great liars, and many of them are also great vagabonds, though all are not—the Navajoes, for instance, being a remarkably industrious and ingenious tribe. But if the red man had any representation on the floor of the Senate, he might have justly replied that if his people were not always given to telling the truth, their experience with the superior race had shown them that fibbing was not a practice exclusively monopolized by aboriginal peoples. Doubtless, Mr. Windom has had occasion in his time to make statements to his Indian acquaintances, and to have heard in reply that pithy summing up of the red man's opinion of his white brother: "White man heap lie." We are constrained to say that in this, at least, the "greatest liars and vagabonds on earth" do for once tell the truth; and if a peculiarly timely example of this were desired, we should take Mr. Windom's own proposals in favor of throwing open the Black Hills to white adventurers. The Government has assured the Sioux that they should not be admitted; the Senate ratified the bargain; but no sooner does it appear that there is some little gold in the gulches there than a prominent member of that body rises in his seat, says that treaty obligations mean nothing, and that white men ought to take the country if they want it. Among white people who have enjoyed the blessings of civilization—say Mr. Windom's border constituents—this sort of thing might be termed "a wise and enlightened policy;" but the untutored savage, who has never known these advantages, would probably call it "heap lie."

The Senate is not likely to adopt Mr. Windom's views on treaty obligations, but it is difficult to see how the bill which provoked the debate could be of much practical effect if it did become law. It could not of itself keep white men out of the Black Hills country; and the idea that juries could be found to convict men charged with trespassing there argues a romantic idea of the love of abstract justice in our frontier population. Some good results might follow from the operation of such a law, but keeping miners out of the Black Hills would not be one of them. The force of civil law ceases for all practical purposes at the edge of civilization; beyond that the rough and ready machinery of martial law is required; and a regiment of cavalry, under command of an officer whose only idea is to obey his orders, would do more to enforce our treaty obligations than cart-loads of statutes.

Meanwhile, Congress may turn its attention to another matter, and rectify the injustice it has done to the hitherto perfectly peaceable and friendly Ute tribe. Here is more trouble threatening us with our Indian population, not because of the unlawful acts of white adventurers, but because of the dishonesty of Congress itself. Why is not the money paid for the San Juan country? There is no dispute about the terms, no allegation that the Indians have broken any treaty, nothing that justifies any delay to pay for the goods the Indians have faithfully delivered; yet the purchase-money is two years overdue, though the Colorado Legislature has earnestly urged Congress to pay it. Is it any wonder that the ignorant Indians, who only know that they are defrauded, consider every white man more or less responsible for the transaction, and endeavor to indemnify themselves at the expense of the nearest white settlers? When this takes place, we hear about the treacherous and cruel savage, and such talk as Mr. Windom's about their being the greatest liars and vagabonds on earth. It is quite true that they can be both treacherous and cruel, but they are also great cowards; and their respect for the vigorous arm and steady eye of a white man is quite sufficient to keep the most restless of them in awe, if only they are not exasperated beyond all endurance by the gross cheating and dishonesty which they have so often suffered at the hands of the whites. The best of the Indians will bear close watching; but that is no reason for swindling them.

A SAD DISCOVERY.

Only a few weeks since, we whose almanacs are constructed in accordance with the Gregorian calendar, were loftily pitying the Russians, who were celebrating their tardy old-style Christmas. Perhaps our pride on account of dates and almanacs deserved to be rebuked. At all events, we are now informed that the Pilgrims did not land on the 22d, but on the 30th of December. So it appears that for at least a century we have been clasping a false date to our bosoms, and that the New-England Societies during the entire period of their existence have been eating their raw turnips and salt pork eight days earlier than duty required. Hereafter our faith in all dates must be seriously shaken, for with what confidence can we believe that Washington was born on the 22d of February, or insist that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July?

The amazing discovery of the true date of the landing of the Pilgrims was apparently made by one David Parsons Holton. At least, such is the conclusion to be drawn from a circular signed by Mr. Holton, and extensively distributed among the descendants of "old comers by the first three vessels of Plymouth Pilgrims." Thoroughly conscious of the danger and iniquity of eating New-England Society dinners on the wrong day, and failing to induce existing societies to share his views, there was evidently nothing left for Mr. Holton to do but to organize a new society pledged to eat its Pilgrim dinner on the 30th of December. Accordingly, as the above-mentioned circular sets forth, he called himself together a few months since, and with great enthusiasm and unanimity, organized himself into the Pilgrim Record Society. There are slight traces of the presence at this meeting of a Mr. Bliss, but he does not appear to have extensively influenced the proceedings. Mr. Holton, who, by the aid of special type, prints his name with a diminutive figure seven perched on the north-east corner thereof, and plainly serving as an exponent, undoubtedly thought that having thus ostensibly raised himself to the seventh power, he was sufficiently numerous to constitute a society without the aid of any other persons. There was, then, no real necessity for the presence of Mr. Bliss at the formation of the society, and as he was combined with Mr. Holton only in the shape of Bliss pure and simple—not being even squared or cubed—his apparent elimination somewhat later was not a matter of any consequence. So far as can be gathered from the circular, the Pilgrim Record Society consists almost exclusively of Mr. Holton, and he may therefore expect that his future meetings will be exceptionally harmonious, and that he will not be rent by hostile factions when the time for his annual election of officers draws near.

It is barely possible that the society will not grow to any larger dimensions, unless Mr. Holton increases its membership by raising himself to the eighth or ninth power. Persons are invited to join it who are descended from ancestors who came over in the "first three vessels of Plymouth Pilgrims." We know that the *Mayflower* and its sister ships were small and uncomfortable craft, and perhaps Mr. Holton believes that an occasional Pilgrim, fearing to trust himself to one of those frail vessels, preferred to cross the Atlantic in two or three at the same time. It is true that at present a man who crosses the ocean confines himself to a single ship, but it must be remembered that our ships are far larger and safer than were the ships of the Pilgrims. Still, while admitting that Mr. Holton may have found satisfactory evidence that one or more cautious Pilgrims did come over in three vessels, it is quite certain that the number of their descendants must be extremely small. As is well known, every New-Englander who claims descent from a Pilgrim Father not only insists that his ancestor came over in the *Mayflower*, but that he or she was the first Pilgrim who stepped on Plymouth Rock. If there is any one who claims that his ancestor came over in "the first three vessels of Plymouth Pilgrims," he has hitherto sedulously suppressed the fact, and he will hardly consent to publish it now by joining the Pilgrim Record Society.

The public, however, need give itself no uneasiness as to the future of Mr. Holton's society. It is his discovery of our error concerning the date of the landing of the Pilgrims which ought to fill us with forebodings. Suppose that Mr. Holton some day discovers that the Fourth of July ought really to be the Fourth of February; suppose, too, that he associates himself with some other equally reckless discoverer, and the two, having by aid of the binomial theorem raised themselves to a power large enough to put them in the majority, should undertake to compel us to fire cannons and set off fireworks in the depth of Winter? The picture is too terrible to be dwelt upon. Mr. Holton must be promptly taught that our dates are precious, and that we will not have them disturbed, whether they are right or wrong.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The fourth symphony concert of Mr. Thomas' series, this season, took place at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening. A magnificent rendering of Haydn's symphony in G opened the performance. Although hardly as characteristic of its composer as some of his better-known works, this one is full of vivacity and finesse, the interest increasing as each of its four divisions is reached, and culminating in the final *allegro con spirito*, in which vigor is combined with brightness in a proportion seldom noticeable in Haydn's graceful but not particularly muscular writings. Mozart's piano concerto in C, which followed the symphony, introduced Mr. William Mason in co-operation with Mr. Thomas' orchestral forces. The *andante* of the composition may be referred to as of special beauty, but the three movements are all fresh and tuneful as becomes music produced by a creative mind, for whom scholastic forms and devices were a means and not an end. Mr. Mason, who stands high as a teacher, has not for many years appeared in public as a virtuoso. During his absence from the concert-room, though the pianists of the period have possibly not improved upon the traditions supposed to govern the reading of the classics, they have certainly done a good deal toward making the instrument more expressive than before. Mr. Mason has, meantime, retained his even and delicate touch and his simple phrasing, and if the impression of his refined and scholarly style is not so deep as it would have been ten years since, there is no occasion for wonderment. Equally reverent and dainty interpretations of Mozart are seldom heard, but the modern school has given birth to other demands, and the *dilettanti* of the period seek sentiment, passion, and contrast in everything. To the *laudatores temporis acti*, Mr. Mason's playing must have afforded genuine pleasure; for the student of the day, the pianist should have had a spinet before him, and worn a queue, silken hose and shoes with silver buckles. The *andante* was badly rendered, the pianist completely neglecting the production of a singing-tone; the final *allegro* went better, and, after the concerto, Mr. Mason had to return to the platform and acknowledge the recall by a supplementary contribution to the programme. The first part of the concert was brought to a close with a most brilliant and powerful delivery of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture. Its second part was occupied with a new Suite in the Hungarian style by Joachim Raff. This elaborate composition includes five sections, an overture, a reverie, a march, a Hungarian *volkslied*, and a sort of introduction *da ballo*, with an incipient *csarda*. The more we hear of Raff, the more must we become convinced of the paucity of his ideas. His works are brimful of reminiscences, which all his talent and ingenuity as a writer cannot disguise. Pretty instrumental combinations, suave passages, and quaint effects of rhythm abound in this suite, but, to slightly vary the familiar quotation, what is good is not new, and what is new is not remarkably good. There are some delicious bits of instrumentation in the second section, and the march, or rather the quick-step, is strong and stirring; the other movements are of slighter interest. In the overture we recognize Wagnerian progressions; in the march, the composer of "Lenore" just escapes repeating himself; the violin passages in the *volkslied* are redolent of Mendelssohn, and several bars of the fifth part recall the introduction to the fourth act of "L'Africaine." The Suite was magnificently executed on Saturday; we remember, in fact, no concert in which Mr. Thomas' orchestra has fulfilled its task with such marvelous sustained energy and precision.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. S. Liebling gives a concert at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-night.

Miss Kate Fisher acts in "Schamyl" and in "The French Spy" at Wood's Museum, this evening.

A new sketch, called "The Female Jack Sheppard," will be acted at the Eagle Theatre, to-night.

The Grand Opera House will not remain closed this week; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be acted there, nightly.

The one hundredth performance of "Rose Michel" may be attended at the Union Square Theatre, this evening.

"Un Ballo" will be sung at the Lyceum Theatre, to-night, the proceeds accruing to the fund of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

The Oratorio Society of New-York, with the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, give their third concert at Steinway Hall, to-night.

The season of English opera at the Academy of Music, under the administration of Miss Kellogg, commences this evening, when "Martha" will be sung.

A concert was given at Chickering Hall, a few evenings ago, for the benefit of the Protestant Girls' School in Mexico, the performance being under the direction of Mr. Francis Korbay. An "Elegy," by Liszt, for violoncello, piano, harp, and harmonium, and a hymn, on words by Victor Hugo, by the same composer, were part of the programme, and Mr. Korbay interpreted with great eloquence on the piano his "Nuptiale," an improvised and elaborate composition, with all the characteristics of the *tournemire* music of the period.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter to the Boston *Daily Journal* was submitted to and printed by it June 9, 1865, being one of the many revival seasons of the "Sherman March" literature. I have read with great diligence and pleasure all that the manly able writers have contributed to your paper upon this and kindred events, and yet I am for the facts as stated below. E. R. G.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In your issue of Saturday is printed an extract from a speech of Gov. Geary, claiming that the "March to the Sea" was planned by Gen. Grant. Honoring Grant and Sherman as deeply as any soldier can, (and it is a soldier only who does it thoroughly,) we suggest, as the Governor does, that "justice should be done," and in that view we ask you to print the following extract from a series of plans offered by Major Gen. Burnside, then commanding at Knoxville, Tenn., to Major Gen. Halleck, then at head-quarters at Washington. Neither Grant, Sherman, nor Burnside will lose or gain repute by the establishing of the conception of the famous "Sherman's March," should either of them, or even another of the many skilful commanders in the rebellion, prove to be the author. It certainly will be regarded, however, as a remarkable historical fact that thirteen months before Gen. Sherman started upon his march Gen. Burnside had forwarded to the War Department the whole theory and detail of that campaign. It may be mentioned here that the subordinate officers then in council with Gen. Burnside all fully believed in its importance and practicability, and in the certainty of its success.

Gen. Burnside submitted three propositions on the 30th of September, 1863, with the desire to perform some service that should relieve the command of Gen. Rosecrans, then much pressed by the enemy. The following was the third plan:

"To move on the south side of the Tennessee, through Athens, Columbus, and Benton, past the right flank of the enemy, sending a body of cavalry along the railroad or on its west side to threaten the enemy's flank and cover the movement of the main body, which, consisting of 7,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, will move rapidly down the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to Dalton, destroying the enemy's communications, sending a cavalry force to Rome to destroy the machine works and powder mills at that place; the main body moving rapidly on the direct road to Atlanta, the railroad centre, and there entirely destroying the enemy's communications, breaking up the depots, &c.; thence moving to some point on the coast where cover shall be obtained as shall be agreed upon by you. It is proposed to take no trains, but to live upon the country and the supplies at the enemy's depots, destroying such as we do not use. If followed by the enemy, as we undoubtedly shall be, Rosecrans will be relieved and enabled to advance, and, from the celerity of our movement and the destruction of bridges, &c., in our rear, the chances of our escaping material injury from pursuit are in our favor. Our chief loss would probably be in stragglers. I am in favor of this last plan."

Gen. Halleck characteristically answers, "Distant expeditions into Georgia are not now contemplated." Thirteen months subsequently their were both contemplated and executed. Grant, and not Halleck, was then commanding.

AN OFFICER OF THE NINTH CORPS.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—ARMY AND NAVY GERMAN—THE BRITISH LEGATION OPEN—CHARITY BALL—MASONIC FESTIVITIES—BOAT CLUB REUNIONS—DANCES AND DINNERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

The gay season of 1876 is passing away with a degree of enjoyment never before experienced here. Those in public and in private life vie with each other in dispensing hospitality, and the satisfaction of the guests is not less complete than the brilliant preparations of the entertainers. Everybody appears to have had a good time, and an agreeable feature of the season has been the cordial meetings of the representative men and women of those sections of our Republic whose yet unforgotten feuds caused so much bloodshed and suffering. It is not at all uncommon for men who have faced each other as foes on hard-fought fields to find themselves seated side by side at some hospitable board, and to good-naturedly discuss, between the courses, the campaigns in which they were engaged as foes.

The President's reception on the evening of Feb. 22 was thronged, and at times it was impossible to move about. All classes and conditions of people were there, and there was every variety of female apparel, from the ball costumes of the wives of the diplomats to the plain alpacas worn by the girls in the copper-plate printing bureau. Mrs. Grant wore a pearl-colored silk dress trimmed with pink silk and feathers. Mrs. Fred. Grant wore a dress of amber silk, with an overskirt of light flowered gauze looped up with tiny bouquets of scarlet flowers. Mrs. Hamilton Fish wore a chocolate-colored silk dress with rare thread lace, and Mme. Mantilla, the wife of the Spanish minister, wore a wonderful creation of amber-colored satin, lace, and flowers. The scene in the East Room, where a portion of the company promenaded in a large circle to the music of the Marine Band, was very brilliant, resembling a maelstrom of jewels, varied dresses, undertaker-like broadcloth, and heads famed for talent or beauty, sweeping around and around. Mrs. Potter Palmer, the sister of Mrs. Fred. Grant, has returned to Chicago, after having enjoyed the season at the White House.

That same evening there was a German given by the Army and Navy Club at Marini's Hall, which was decorated for the occasion with the colors of all nations, while a battery of howitzers and stacks of muskets gave quite a martial appearance to the gay scene. Mrs. Admiral Porter distributed the favors, and Mr. Woodbury Blair distinguished himself as the leader. The paradox of "the more one does the more one can do" is resolved by the young people who have frequented these Germans and other dances this Winter, and they quite resent being told that Lent will bring them rest. How they can stand it is a marvel, especially as their chaperones begin to complain tearfully of their fatigues and lack of sleep. There is a difference, however, between the young demoiselle who enjoys the excitement of the dance, with an occasional bit of flirtation, and the dowager of three score, who has only "souvenirs and regrets," and who begins at 11 o'clock to sigh for her night-cap. Depend upon it, these venerable dames will be very devout when the penitential season of Lent arrives, and they can hear the organ in the morning instead of the violin at night.

The reception at the British Legation on Thursday evening was the crowning entertainment of the season. Upward of five hundred guests were present, and yet they were all accommodated on the lower story of this palatial mansion, forming a striking contrast to other houses, at which guests are aware that bedsteads have been taken down and sleeping apartments turned into saloons to provide room for all invited. The spacious staircase which leads up from the centre of the hall at the British Legation was bordered with exotics in bloom, looking up through which the guests saw the full-length portrait of her Majesty, but no one ascended. The library below made a spacious dressing-room for the ladies, while the gentlemen had for their use the office of the legation, on the walls of which are framed photos of many of the Ministers, Secretaries, and attachés sent here from Downing street. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton received their guests in one of the drawing-rooms, and the large ball-room beyond seemed impossible to fill. To the country Congressman the supper was the greatest attraction, and he devoted himself to the terrapin as Mr. Micawber used to concentrate himself on the chicken salad.

Washington follows the example of New-York in having an annual ball "for charity's sake," the proceeds being given to the Children's Hospital. Nearly all those "in society" were present, although they did not dance much, at the fourth of these gatherings, held on Friday night, at the Masonic Temple. This, of course, attracted others, who wished to be able to say that they had met the more distinguished guests, and the result was most gratifying to the lady managers of the institution benefited. To-night there is to be a concert for the benefit of "The Little Sisters of the Poor," by amateurs, under the patronage of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Lady Thornton, Mrs. Robeson, and Mrs. Rathbone. The vocalists will be the Baroness Von Overbeck, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Nagle, Miss Welling, Miss Magruder, Mr. Potter, Mr. Young, Mr. Tavera, and Mr. Glaetyner. A large number of tickets have been disposed of.

The Freemasons have also had their grand ball this week, under the direction of Columbia Commandery No. 2. Unlike the knights of old—

"Who carved at each meal
With gloves of steel,
And drank red wine through helmets barred"—

they appeared in black broadcloth and white kids, with chapeaux and plumes. But they also wore baldrics and swords, and they addressed each other as "Sir Knight Wiggins," or "Sir Knight Smith," which gave a chivalric air to the whole party. Representative Hopkins, of Pittsburg, who is the High Panjorum of the order, was present, and there were "Sir Knights" from Philadelphia and from Baltimore. Of course foaming libations were pledged, and the "brothers 'o the mystic tie" were happy.

The amateur oarsmen of the Potomac Boat Club had a ball at Forrest Hall, in Georgetown, on Friday night, and quite a delegation of the beaux of Washington went over to enjoy the society of the pretty girls of that ancient borough. The old families of Maryland and Virginia who reside in the vicinity were well represented, and "Dixie" was evidently a more popular tune than "Yankee Doodle." Some of the quaintly pretty young faces wore such sweet expressions of maidenly purity and modesty, that they appeared to have stepped out of some old portrait frames. Next week, the rival association, the Analostan Boat Club, is to have a carnival entertainment at Willard's Hall.

Speaking of Willard's Hall, we had had "an unpleasantness," as our Southern friends would say, among the city clergy. One of them intimated that another had attended the ball given by mine host Cake, of Willard's. This the other denied, admitting that he had been present at Mrs. Cake's reception of guests in the parlor, but denying that he had gone into the ball-room where the dancing was, or the supper-room where the champagne was drank. This is attending a party in installments, and has excited much amusement.

Of evening receptions at the houses of citizens and officials there have been no end, the most notable having been those at the residences of Assistant Secretary Cadwallader, Mr. George Riggs, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Coleman, the Misses Freeman, and Mrs. Hampton. Prominent among the afternoon receptions, at which there has been dancing, were those of Mrs. Elijah Ward, Mrs. Robeson, and Mrs. Judge McArthur. The great centre of attraction on Mondays now is that part of the granite building known as "Castle Ben Butler," which is occupied by Senator Jones, of Nevada, and which has been elegantly furnished by him. The house contains many rare and beautiful works of art, but its gem is little Mlle. Jones, who has not yet seen ninety days of existence, but who greets visitors with a pleasant smile. Another of these blessed little people is the daughter of Secretary Belknap, who is a pleasant feature at her mother's receptions.

Dinner parties have also been unusually abundant during the week drawing to a close, probably because the period of *maigre* diet is approaching. One of the dinners spoken of by those who were present as very enjoyable was given by Mr. Blaine in honor of Mr. George William Curtis. Among the guests were Mr. Bancroft, (at whose house Mr. Curtis staid while here,) Sir Edward Thornton, Senator Anthony, and Attorney General Pierrepont. There have also been a number of "ladies' lunches," especially one at the house of Mr. Painter, whose wife entertained upward of thirty ladies.

To-day many took advantage of the bright, Spring-like weather, and after looking in at the White House reception drove out to Brentwood, the suburban villa of Capt. Carlisle Patterson, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. There was dancing, of course, and a country tea, which would shame many a city dinner. A magnificent strawberry party is to be given at Brentwood later in the season when the berries are ripe.

We have in place one of the majestic pair of bronze vases which are directly in front of the Capitol. They are oblong in shape, measuring twelve feet by six, and the upper edge is some twelve feet above the mosaic pavement around its base. When filled with flowers and trailing plants they will be a beautiful feature of the Capitol grounds.

Larkin G. Meade's statue of Ethan Allen was put in place to-day. It is one of the contributions by the State of Vermont to our National Pantheon, and has its merits as a work of art. Unfortunately the sculptor has made it of heroic size, which dwarfs the works of art all around it, and makes it obtrude itself as "the biggest thing" visible. Story's statue of Gov. Winthrop, one of the two donations from Massachusetts, is expected here in a few days, and it is to be hoped that other States which have not taken steps to have the representatives of their great men here, will soon follow the examples already set them.

Clarke Mills, whose equestrian statues of Jackson and Washington here have been so much commented on, has been at work for years on a huge monumental structure in honor of Emancipation, which is to be seventy feet in height. It resembles a German Twelfth-night cake, baked in stages which are successively smaller, and covered with figures in sugar. The crowning statue of the monument is Lincoln; then there are six equestrian statues, and on the lower platform thirty-one pedestrian statues. These latter have been ordered by the friends of the distinguished persons represented, who pay $2,000 for each bronze statue.

Miss Ransom's studio in the colonization building is crowded every Saturday when she is at home to visitors. Prominent among her works on exhibition now is the portrait of Gen. Thomas, which has been greatly improved since it was so mercilessly criticised last year, when a proposition was made in the House to purchase it. The likeness is now excellent, and the picture should grace the Capitol.

On Monday there is to be a leap-year ball at the house of Admiral Porter, which will be a gay "old-time" entertainment; on Tuesday evening there will be half a dozen dancing parties, and then will come *Mercredi des cendres!* Never mind. There will be some entertainments given during Lent by those who do not devote themselves to penitence and a piscatorial diet. And after Easter Sunday there may be a grand Revolutionary ball, at which powdered hair, hereditary costumes, and high-heeled shoes will figure extensively.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE G. E. BARRY.

Commodore Garrett E. Barry, United States Navy, died at his residence, at No. 47 Clinton place, in this City, on Saturday last, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He had been for eight years a sufferer from a painful disease of the lungs, which he had borne with fortitude, but to which he at last succumbed. He was at the time of his death one of the oldest officers in the Navy, being the senior Paymaster, and having served for a number of years paralleled by few of his brother officers. He was just fifty years in active service in the United States Navy, beginning his career as Captain's clerk on the old line-of-battle ship Franklin, in 1817, and being suffered to retire in 1867. After making his first cruise on the Franklin, he obtained from the late Commodore Stewart an appointment as acting purser on the brig Spark, and from that time his service was continuous, being at sea twenty-one years of the time, and detailed on shore duty the remainder of the time until his retirement. His profession is a traditionary one in his family, he being a relative of Commodore John Barry, the first Commodore in the United States Navy, and he leaves two sons, the younger of whom is a Lieutenant in the Navy. When a boy Commodore Barry assisted in preparing the hasty defenses thrown up by the Philadelphians in apprehension of the approach of the British fleet, which he remembered seeing in the Chesapeake. He was too reserved to talk freely about his own exploits during his long service, but was ready enough to tell of those of his brother sailors. Some facts of interest are, however, known. He was once shipwrecked on board the sloop-of-war Spark while off an almost uninhabited island near Africa. The survivors of the wreck made their way to land with difficulty and lived there four months before they were picked up. On one occasion Commodore Barry was in a long-boat with sixteen others, officers and crew, and owing to some mistake of the helmsman the boat was overturned in the surf in full sight of the ship. It happened on the coast of Africa, where the sharks were very thick, and of the seventeen men nine were immediately eaten by the sharks. While Paymaster Barry was struggling in the water he was seized by one of the crew, and knowing that both must perish together if he did not free himself, he dived immediately. The sailor released his hold in the deep water and the two swam in opposite directions. A shark devoured the sailor, while Mr. Barry was rescued. He made one cruise in the flag-ship Niagara during the late war, and took part in the engagements at Pensacola, and did considerable blockade duty. In 1862 he was placed on the retired list, but was assigned to full duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. For five years thereafter he served on that post.

JAMES DE PEYSTER.

Mr. James De Peyster, whose death was noticed in THE TIMES yesterday, was a member of the well-known family of that name who have been more or less identified with the history of the island from the earliest colonial times. James De Peyster was born in 1798 at Bloomingdale, in the old family mansion, still standing in the vicinity of the New-York Hospital. He was educated at Eiginbrodt's Academy at Jamaica, Long Island, where he was a fellow-student of Hackett the actor, Frederick King, and other well-known men of the past generation. In early life he was engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Jared Livingston, and was at one time interested in the salt works at Salina, now Syracuse. Later in life he was associated with the same gentleman in the Hamburg trade. He was the owner of a large farm in Columbia County, and took much interest in stock-raising. For the past thirty years, he had been connected with the American Institute and devoted much of his time to the study of agriculture. In character and disposition he was unostentatious and retiring, and was the only one of his family for six generations who had not held office. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 137 West Fourteenth street, on Wednesday next.

COL. GEORGE T. WOOD.

Col. George T. Wood died a few days since at his home, in Hart County, Ky., of heart disease, in the eightieth year of his age. The deceased was one of Kentucky's best men; his loss to the Republican Party in that State will be seriously felt. Col. Wood was born in Virginia, but was taken to Kentucky by his father, who was one of the early settlers of the Green River country, when he was but a year old. He was for many years Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Hart County, a number of times in the General Assembly of the State, was a member of the Military Board during the war, and was, at his death, as he had been for a long time past, a member of the Republican State Committee. His son, Judge Henry C. Wood, died some fifteen years ago while Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. His only surviving son is Major Gen. Thomas J. Wood, United States Army, now stationed at Dayton, Ohio. He left three daughters, all married.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday you kindly gave space to my letter stating the aim of the New-York Women's Centennial Union. Will you allow me to correct a mistake which occurs in it? I am made to say: "The women who were counted by tens have grown to hundreds, and the banner has become secondary to the larger object which they set to work yesterday to accomplish." The latter part of this sentence should read: "which they have set to work zealously to accomplish." Otherwise my letter would be no reply to that of E. M. H., who claims that the only object the women of New-York have in view is to raise thousands for a banner. Some days before the letter of your correspondent appeared, a resolution of the Executive Committee was published in THE TIMES and all the leading morning and evening journals. This stated clearly that the aim of the New-York Women's Centennial Union was to raise a large sum for the Women's Pavilion of the Exhibition, funds for the completion of which were still wanting. It is for this cause that many women are working, and they urgently appeal to all the women of the City, without distinction, to help them. J. G. E.

MR. MOODY'S PREACHING.

THE REVIVAL AT THE HIPPODROME.

THREE LARGE SUNDAY MEETINGS—AN EFFECTIVE SERMON DELIVERED TWICE—INTEREST IN THE EFFORTS OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

About six thousand persons assembled in the Hippodrome yesterday morning to listen to Mr. Moody's "special address to Christians." After the usual preliminary prayer and singing, the congregation sang the hymn, a favorite with Mr. Sankey, "Work, for the night is coming," &c. As the notes died away in echoes, Mr. Moody rose and announced that on the following Sunday morning he would preach before the Young Men's Christian Association, and that the tickets, 12,000 in number, would be ready on Tuesday. He then read from the nineteenth chapter of Luke the text, "Occupy till I come." Those words, said he, were addressed to us just as much as to the men with whom Christ was speaking when He was on earth, as an exhortation to employ our time in His cause. They were meant for us to heed. You might divide the Church into four classes. The first class is that of the objectors—men who are always objecting to everybody and everything; men who are always finding fault because the Church is not managed just to suit them. They are the sort of men of whom it has been well said, "They would rather rule in hell than be ruled over in Heaven"—cross-grained, fault-finding, ever-carping professors of Christianity. The second class is that of the obstructors, who, like their brothers in the cause, the objectors, are forever standing in the way of other Christians, and obstructing their progress. The third and perhaps the worst class is that of the idlers—men who don't take interest enough in the Church to object to its government. They just stand still and fall asleep—in that kind of spiritual sleep into which Satan always delights to get men. There is the fourth class—the workers—those whose efforts are always elevating the standard of religion. It is to this class that I want to speak to-day. I wish to try and encourage them to keep on. It is a good deal better to get ten men working in Christ's cause than to do ten men's work. Oh, if we were only awake ourselves, how easily we could wake up some other professing Christians. We could soon get many to use all their energies in Christ's work. I remember recently I came down from the pulpit and went into the office. I found a crowd of men and women standing there. I asked them if they did not want to go into the inquiry-rooms? A regular stream went upon my invitation. I think there must have been fifty at least—all just because of a single personal invitation. I had preached to them from the pulpit, but couldn't reach one of them. Oh, I think we could do a good deal by a little personal persuasion now and then. But the trouble is, we're so afraid of offending some one, or of making a mistake. Oh, if you have faith in God, my friends, you can't make a mistake; you can't help working in His cause. Now, some plead that there is a diversity of gifts. They say, "Oh, such and such a one has got a faculty of moving people's hearts, but I can't." Now, I wan't to correct this impression. Every-one here has a circle of friends whom he can influence, if he only tries. I remember while I was in London they invited me to preach at a "dog-pound." This is a place where all the lower and rougher classes meet on Sunday. Dog fanciers congregate there, and people bring game-cocks and set them fighting, and bet on the result. I was doubtful about speaking to them, the prospect was so discouraging. I was told, however, that if I told them I was from America they would listen to me. They seemed to have an idea that America was about as near Heaven as any place on the earth. Well, I told them I was from America, and preached an hour or more without having the least effect. By and by one of their number, who had been converted, got up on a barrel and began talking to them. He told them how he had been like them in life but a little while before, but that he had reformed and felt better for it. There was a change directly. They all listened to him. Why, Edward Wright, the converted burglar, is doing more good in London for Christ's cause than, I think, any one minister there. If they were to advertise that he was to speak, every thief in London would flock to hear him, and would listen to him too. I don't know but that we might profit by his example here. If we were to convert a few New-York thieves perhaps we might reach the thieves' hearts in that way. Oh! I know that we can reach men's hearts if we will only appeal to them. I know the spirit of God is at work, and will bless all such efforts.

When Mr. Moody had concluded his remarks the congregation sang the Doxology. The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dispersed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

Every seat in the large hall was occupied by ladies yesterday afternoon. Many who were unable to find seats were obliged to stand in the galleries. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn, "I love to tell the story of unseen things above," &c. Mr. Sankey also sang by request the favorite solo, "Ninety and Nine." After the reading of a portion of the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew, the audience sang the hymn, "I hear the Saviour say, thy strength, indeed, is small."

Mr. Moody chose his text from the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew: "What think ye of Christ?" and from it preached one of the most impressive sermons he has yet delivered in New-York. We find in this chapter, he began, that the Pharisees made two attempts to entangle Christ in his talk, and that they were defeated by His superior wisdom. He asked them one question, and silenced their questioning forever. Now, the Pharisees did not believe that Christ was Divine; if they had they would never have attempted to put Him to death. If they had thought that He was the God-man that He proclaimed Himself to be, they never would have doubted Him. Now, we blame the Jews for putting Christ to death, but they merely obeyed a law which ordered them to put to death such an impostor as they believed Him to be. Oh! my hearers, the question to-day is not what you think of this Church or that Church; not what you think of the Bible, but what think ye of Christ! It is a question we ought all to ask ourselves. There is not a public man in the country to-day of whom you could not give your opinion if it were asked. What is your opinion of Christ? Have you made up your minds about Him? There has been more written of Him, more said of Him than any one man in the world. What think ye of Him? If you do not know what you think of Him you will never know how to treat Him. I would like to show you Christ to-day as a teacher. I would like to speak of Him as a preacher. I would like to take you again to hear His ever-famous Sermon on the Mount—so simple that a child can understand it, and yet so deep in meaning that the greatest theologians have been unable to fathom it. Christ hung truth round everything when He was here on earth. I came through the park on my way here to-day, and heard the sparrows twitter in the tree branches. They reminded me of the truths that He preached. Why, He hung a garland of truth around every bird's neck; they preach His words on every little song that they sing among the leaves. You will go into the country this Summer, and there you will find in nature myriads of proof of the truth of His words. He made even the rocks preach. There is nothing in all Palestine that He looked upon but has preached with immortal eloquence down through the ages. In the parable of the Prodigal Son He has drawn a masterly picture of true life that will live forever and ever. Is there a prodigal on earth, I ask, but knows, or has heard of, that story? Men try to tear His sermons from their memory, but they find the grand imagery clinging there still. They try to drown them in drink, but they can't drink the memory away. Oh! I would like to show you Christ to-day as a Divine comforter; but that is not my object. I want to ask you if you think He was the Son of God when the morning stars sang together, I want to ask you if you think He was the Son of God when He left His glory in heaven to save this world, I want to ask you if you believe that He is the Son of God and the Son of Man—if He is the God-man? I want, too, to-day, to bring a few witnesses to prove this to the doubting ones. I want to bring before the minds of this audience to-day the men who, when He was on earth, talked with Him and knew Him. The Sadducees were His bitterest enemies when He was on earth. He preached the Resurrection. They didn't believe in future life; they didn't believe in the raising of the dead; they didn't believe in future retribution. So they hated him. They said: "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." But this was all the crime they could bring against Him. We honor Him for that now. We love Him for that now. If he didn't receive sinners what could we do? Let us now receive the testimony of these witnesses: When the populace went out to seek Him in Gethsemane did they find Him breaking any law? They found Him praying to His Father in heaven. Let us bring forward those two witnesses who swore falsely in that court when He was tried. They swore: "This fellow said, 'I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it up in three days.'" They condemned Him to death because of that saying. But we know now that by the temple He meant His own body, which He would raise again on the third day. Let us go further. Suppose we call the great High Priest Caiaphas. Suppose we could have him here to-day, with his long flowing white robe. Let us question him. "Caiaphas, why did ye condemn this man?" And he answers 'I put Him upon oath, and He swore that he was Jesus.' He said 'Hereafter ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power.' And I tore my robe, and said this man is guilty of blasphemy." Do we not to-day look forward to that glorious day when He shall sit on the right hand of power, and come to judge the world in the clouds of Heaven? Ah, those judges who tried Him did not call up a single friend to testify for Him—not a single one whom He had healed. They called up only His enemies. And still the testimony is overwhelming that He was the Son of God. I will take also as witnesses the centurions, and those who witnessed His death on the cross. They all believe Him to be the Son of Man. I think it is one of the most striking facts in Scripture that every one whom God permitted to see His Son's death believed in His divinity. But I go further even. I'll go down to the very devils in hell. They—even they—called Him the Son of the Most High God. They acknowledged His divinity. Oh! suppose I could call up His friends to-day! Are there any here who would doubt Him upon their testimony. Suppose I could call up to-day that great preacher, who preached with the eloquence of Heaven, the tongue of an angel. Ask John the Baptist what he thinks of Christ. Hear him answer—"I bear record this is the Son of God! Behold the man of God." Oh, he was privileged to lay his head upon that Divine breast, to hear that Divine heart beat with compassion for sinful man. Oh, John had but one text after he met Christ, and that was, "Jesus, the Saviour! the lamb that taketh away the sins of the world." Ah, if you want to know Christ, go to John! Again, there is Peter, the Galilean fisherman. He was the honored guest of Jesus when He ascended the Mount of the Transfiguration! There was a time when he denied his Master. But hear him on the day of Pentecost. Does he recognize Him then? Hear him say in that sermon, "Behold, God hath made this Jesus, whom thou hast crucified, both Lord and Christ." He died with his head downward by his own request. He did not feel himself worthy to die as his Master had died.

Let me call yet another! The prince of traitors! The betrayer of Christ! Look at the remorse, the heart-aching, pictured on his features. See him come with the thirty pieces of silver in his hand. Judas, tell us—you saw your betrayed Redeemer work His miracles, you saw Him raise the dead, give sight to the blind, heal the lepers—tell us what you think of Christ? Hear the agony of his answer as he flings the silver from him: "I have betrayed innocent blood." This is the testimony. So we might go on—bring up witness after witness to speak their evidence down through the ages. I should like to bring before you the rich Zaccheus, the blind Bartimeus, Mary Magdalene, and Lazarus. But there is another still. I could summon here one who had such a hatred for Jesus that he tried to tear down the Christianity which He had labored to build up. But suddenly a voice whispered to him: "Paul, Paul, why will ye persecute me?" Oh, there was a mighty change that night! He that had hated now loved; he that had labored to tear down now labored to build up! Oh, hearers! His tender voice may speak to you to-day in pleading tones, "Why will ye persecute me!" Will ye heed it? If further testimony be needed I might—(I say it with all reverence)—I might summon here to-day the very angels of heaven. They were with Him when the morning stars sang together; they were with Him in His glory, saw Him leave the throne and go to the manger. Let us listen to them on Christmas morning on the plains of Bethlehem: "Behold I bring you good tidings, for to-day a Saviour is born to you in Jerusalem." They knew He was a Saviour, that He was the Son of man and of God. If you want to find what heaven thinks of this Jesus, read it in John. Let us, then, say from the depths of our hearts to-day, "He is worthy!" I wish I had the voice of an angel that I might teach you to love Him. One glimpse of our Saviour will repay us for all the trouble we have undergone for His sake. Now, before I close let me ask you one question, and I hope you will take it home and think on it to-day and always. "Why don't you love him?" Now, while I'm asking it I remember a very touching story told by a Sabbath-school teacher who used to try to persuade her little scholars to work for Jesus' cause. One day the smallest girl in her class came to her and said she had been in a family where there were little girls like herself, but their father would not let them go to Sunday-school, because he was an infidel. The little one then asked her: "Teacher, what is an infidel?" The teacher told her it was one who did not love Jesus, and the little one seemed so surprised. In her little innocent heart she thought every one loved Jesus. She met that father next day as she was going to school. He had just come from the post office. She ran up to him and said, "Oh, Sir, why don't you love Jesus?" If the question had come from an older person he would have considered it impudent and resented it, but he merely pushed the child away and tried to continue on his path. But she asked him again with a trembling, pleading voice, "Oh, Sir, please tell me why you don't love Jesus." He looked down and saw the tear-drops in her eyes, but pushed her aside again, and attempted to hurry on. She asked him again, more pleadingly still, "Please tell me, Sir, why you don't love Jesus." He pushed her impatiently aside this time and went to his office, and attempted to read his letters. But on every page he seemed to see that question, "Why don't you love Jesus." It burned in his mind; it was written upon the sky and upon the ground; every thing he touched seemed to have it upon it. He attempted to drive it away by burying himself in his business occupations, but it haunted him still. That night the question still burned in his memory, until at last he said: "Well, I'll settle the question. I'll find out why I don't love Jesus." And he turned to the Bible and sought some passages where, finding that Christ contradicted Himself, he would be justified in not believing in Him. He turned to John, and there he found—not what he sought—that Jesus had come into the world to save him. His infidel heart was almost broken. He fell upon his knees and prayed that his God would forgive his infidelity.

Mr. Moody's voice trembled with emotion during many portions of his sermon, and when he concluded the tear drops glistened in his eyes and his voice was so broken that he could scarcely pray audibly. After the prayer the congregation sang the hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea." The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dismissed.

THE MEN'S MEETING.

At the men's meeting held in the evening the large hall was, as in the women's meeting, crowded to repletion. The services were opened by the singing by the congregation of the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee!" As it finished Mr. Moody rose and said: "Before we go on I have a single request to make. This morning in one of the mission churches in Brooklyn, a minister, while preaching his sermon, fell suddenly dead with his maker's name upon his lips. This evening, just before the doors were opened, a Police officer, who had been detailed on duty here, dropped at his post. He died suddenly of heart disease. O, let us now pray that God may bind up the broken hearts of their families." After an earnest appeal, Mr. Moody read the same Biblical selection used in the afternoon. He also preached substantially the same sermon as was delivered at the women's meeting. It lost none of its power by the repetition, however, the delivery being even more effective than in the afternoon.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN AT THE HIPPODROME.

Patrolman Andrew Hitchman, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, detailed for special duty at the Hippodrome, was found dead in one of the rooms connected with the building last evening. Death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

BLOWING UP THE G. A. R.

The Providence *Press* of Saturday says: "A strong odor of gas in the hallway of the Narragansett Building, No. 159 Westminster street, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, suggested to Officer Murray that a defect existed that needed immediate attention. The odor so pervaded the building as to make it somewhat difficult to locate the leak, but the officer finally traced it to the hall of Slocum Post, No. 10, G. A. R. Inspecting the metre he saw unmistakable evidence of a large flow, and so, disposing of his dark lantern, he groped his way into the hall. The odor then became almost unendurable, but he managed to open the windows and let in a draft of fresh air. Having partially removed immediate danger, he inspected the burners and found that the gas was escaping from all in the hall, eight in number. In the stove, too, there was a good fire, so that there was imminent danger of an explosion. The burners having been properly adjusted, the hall was thoroughly ventilated. The officer suffered for more than an hour from the effects of the gas which he was compelled to breathe. The gas was evidently permitted to escape intentionally, and, from the rapid flow, the officer inferred that an explosion would have followed within an hour or two."

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says: "Letters received in this city give the programme of Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, for his visit to the Centennial Exposition. He will come in the Maskelyne, of the Lambert & Holt Buenos Ayres and Liverpool Line. This steamer, which is one of the finest afloat, is commanded by Capt. E. Hairby, a nephew of Lady Franklin, and considered one of the best seamen as he is one of the most cultured officers in commission. The royal party will embark at Rio and proceed direct to New-York in the latter part of April or early in May next. The Emperor, who is, we believe, the second of his name, has eighteen months' leave of absence, reluctantly granted by the legislative arm of the Government. He has, like Peter the Great, a fondness for becoming familiar with the inventions, sciences, and professions of other countries and introducing them into his own, and this search for improvements on Brazilian civilization through this country will probably be very thorough. It is probable that his daughter will be Regent during his absence."

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says the Democratic papers profess great friendship for the schools. They would not have the system disturbed nor the funds given to sectarian institutions; but it is worthy of note that these same papers are dissatisfied with all the proposed Constitutional amendments prohibiting sectarian appropriations or interference with the schools. There is too much in one, they say, and not enough in another. But such double-dealing will deceive no one. The Democracy will turn the cold shoulder to every school amendment because they hope to catch the Catholic vote by so doing.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

DAVIS AND ANDERSONVILLE.

PARSON BROWNLOW GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE REBEL PRISON AND EXPRESSES HIS OPINION OF THE REBEL CHIEF.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Feb. 25.

It was not to be expected that the embodiment of treason and cruelty who presided over the executive department of the defunct Confederacy would remain quiet when there was a chance of gaining a little fresh notoriety by stimulating the Confederates in Congress to defend him against the charges made by ex-Speaker Blaine. That Jeff. Davis lives is a standing proof of the unprecedented mercy of the great Republic against which he was guilty of the most heinous of all crimes. He betrayed his country while officially sworn to support it, he helped organize and carry on a war against it, and in pursuing the objects of this war perpetrated every crime in the decalogue; and yet, though captured and entirely within the power of our Government at a time when anguish for the loss of the assassinated Lincoln was mingled with indignation for the manner of his taking off, and President Johnson's proclamation and the universal distrust of the loyal people pointed to Davis as a probable accomplice, he still lives to vaunt himself as a hero, hypocritically pretend to a mercy he never exercised and abuse the Government which so far mistook its duty as to spare his more than worthless life. In any other Government or country on the face of the globe, he would have been as summarily disposed of as he disposed of the Union bridge-burners of East Tennessee early in the war, and that he was not made an example of will yet be a source of trouble to the American people and possibly necessitate the doing of their work over again.

Of course, he and his Representatives in Congress think that they can lie in the teeth of history, and make people believe that the horrors of Libby, Bell Isle, and Andersonville are figments of excited brains, misrepresentations of the war period, or, so far as true, properly chargeable to the United States Government and not to Jeff. Davis and his devilish henchmen, Winder, and Wirz. Davis in his letter on Blaine's speech has the impudence to appeal to the remembrance of the delegates sent by the Andersonville prisoners to Mr. Lincoln as to "how willing" he was to effect an exchange. One of these delegates responds in the Philadelphia *Ledger* that he well remembers with what care and caution they were compelled to broach the subject to President Davis through Post Commander Gen. Winder, with statements not altogether in accordance with facts, the only petition permitted to go through being that published in the New-York *Herald* of Sept. 18, 1864—a very much diluted milk and water representation of a state of facts the rebel authorities would not allow them to disclose.

The second resolution in that petition set forth that the "mortality among the Andersonville prisoners generated by various causes, such as change of climate, diet, and want of proper exercise, is becoming truly frightful to contemplate" the writer says would have more truly stated the case, had it ascribed this mortality to unnecessary exposure, willful neglect in preparing the food issued, and cruel and barbarous treatment on the part of Gen. Winder, Capt. Wirz, and their subordinates by murdering, robbing, and assaulting their defenseless prisoners.

Andersonville was expressly selected for its murderous malaria, and Winder and Wirz were expressly put in charge of the prison pen there to aid in the fiendish work of exterminating the Yankee Army. With all the South to choose from, salubrious mountains, secluded valleys, healthy plateaus, and sheltering forests this red-clay hill-side, sixty miles south of Macon, Ga., was selected. It comprised twenty-seven acres of land, with a fever and mosquito-breeding swamp in its centre. A choked and sluggish stream flowing out of another swamp crept through it, while within rifle shot distance from it flowed a large brook of pure water, which had it been inclosed in the prison pen would have saved the lives of many of the prisoners. But that would have thwarted the murderous scheme of the conspirators. There were some pine trees in the pen which might have sheltered some of the poor prisoners, but Winder ordered them to be cut down. When told that their shade would alleviate the sufferings of the captives he replied: "That is just what I am not going to do! I will make a pen here for the —— Yankees where they will rot faster than they are sent."

The pen was a quadrangle with two rows of stockades from twelve to eighteen feet in length, and seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the "dead line," over which no man could pass and live. Within this space there were at one time more than thirty-thousand human beings confined, without shelter, parched with the burning sun, flooded with rain, without pure water to drink, exposed to frost and heat; to the bullets of brutal guards used in wanton sport; beaten, bruised, cursed, driven to madness and idiocy, starved into skeletons; presenting the most horrid and ghastly objects ever seen out of the torture chambers of the Spanish Inquisition. Even a photograph of one of these wretched creatures is enough to-day to sicken the sight and stir the heart with a thirst for vengeance. *Fourteen thousand of these poor sufferers found relief in death.* There are now there 12,920 of the victims graves to bear witness to the truth of this horrid tale. And yet Jeff. Davis and Ben. Hill attempt to palliate these hellish outrages, to deny them in fact, and to pretend that the Union prisoners were as well fed as the Confederate soldiers, and as well treated as the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and Elmira. As to the scarcity of the necessaries of life, it is enough to say that Andersonville is in a fruitful section of country, and when Gen. Sherman marched through Georgia to the sea he found provisions in plenty. That the murderous system was pursued deliberately there is ample evidence, and Jeff. Davis not only knew all about it but was responsible for it. Robert Ould was Jeff. Davis' Chief Commissioner for the Exchange of prisoners. He wrote a letter from City Point to Winder on the exchange of prisoners, in which he tells how the system worked: "The arrangement I have made," said he, works largely in our favor. *We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.*"

As to Jeff. Davis' "inexcusable privations" after he was captured and in Fortress Monroe, and "the tortures" which he says "Dr. Craven has too faintly described," we cannot refrain from quoting the following paragraph of H. C. Higginson's letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Mr. Higginson was one of the Andersonville prisoner delegates to Mr. Lincoln. He says:

"I was stationed at Fortress Monroe during most of Mr. Davis' confinement there, and hardly a day passed that I did not make comparison between his condition—nicely quartered in a casemate with his wife, family, and friends, plenty to eat and drink—Dr. Craven attending physician, strolling at will around the ramparts, and the recipient of fruits and flowers from outside friends—to the miserable spot where I lay in Andersonville, Ga., unsheltered from wind and storm, in hunger, filth, nakedness, squalor, and disease, and refused even the box of clothing and food sent to me by my friends North, which I saw with my name and address on, and knew that they, the rebel officers and men at Andersonville, used for themselves."

If before this Congress met last December there was a ghost of a chance for the Democracy to carry the next Presidential election, that chance was removed when the leaders of Southern Democracy arose in their places in Congress and defended or palliated the horrors of Andersonville and eulogize Jeff. Davis. "Those whom the Gods seek to destroy they first make mad."

W. G. BROWNLOW, Senior Editor, &c.

REISSUE OF PATENTS.

TEXT OF THE BILL REPORTED FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is the text of the bill recently reported by Representative Douglass, from the Committee on Patents, to amend section 4,916 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the reissue of patents:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a detective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his own invention or discovery more or less than he had a right to claim as new, if the error has arisen by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, the Commissioner shall, on the surrender of such patent and the payment of the duty required by law, cause a new patent for the same invention, and in accordance with the corrected specification, to be issued to the patentee, or in case of his death or of an assignment of the whole or any undivided part of the original patent, then to his executors, administrators, or assigns for the unexpired part of the term of the original patent. Such surrender shall take effect upon the reissue of the amended patent. The surrender of the old patent and the issue of the new one shall in no way affect the rights of the owners of the patent upon past infringements of the old patent, nor their right to sue and recover damages for past infringements of any claims found in the old patent. The Commissioner may, in his discretion, cause several patents to be issued for distinct and separate parts of the thing patented, upon demand of the applicant and upon payment of the required fee for reissue for each of such reissued letters patent. The specifications and claims in every such case shall be subject to revision, restriction, and interference in the same effect and operation in law, and on the trial of all actions for causes thereafter arising, as if the same had originally been filed in such corrected form; but no new matter shall be introduced into the specification, nor, in case of a machine patent, shall the model of drawings be amended, except each by the other; but when there is neither model nor drawing, amendments may be made upon proof satisfactory to the Commissioner that such new matter or amendment was a part of the original invention, and was omitted in the specification by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, as aforesaid.

A WITNESS COMES TOO LATE.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday evening says: "The excitement at Johnstown over the acquittal of Frederick Smith, charged with the murder of Edward Yost, is increasing in intensity in consequence of the discovery of new evidence tending to positively demonstrate his guilt. On the day that the jury acquitted Smith one of the officers engaged in assisting the prosecution met Daniel Livingston, a machinist, employed as a repairer of sewing-machines at Johnstown, who is said to be unable to read or write. He informed the officer that about a month before the homicide he put a spring in a revolver for Smith. It will be remembered that Smith testified that he never owned a revolver. It is now reported from Johnstown that on showing Livingstone the broken spring of the revolver found on the gas tank, he claimed to identify it as the one he made for Smith. He previously gave a description of the spring, which was found to correspond with the spring in the revolver. It is said that Livingstone will testify that the pistol found in the tank of the gas-house is the same instrument he mended for Smith, at the examination of Smith on the charge of arson on Monday next. Another report is that a man who was present when Smith had the pistol repaired to 'shoot a dog,' as he claimed, will also testify on Monday corroborating Livingstone."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW—THE BILL RELATING TO SAVINGS BANKS—THE MORTGAGE EXEMPTION QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1876.

The mortgage-tax question still continues to be the subject which most engages the attention of the leading members of the New-Jersey Assembly, and it probably will continue to be so till it shall have been finally settled. Not a day passes without the submission from the southern section of the State of numerously-signed protests against the exemption of mortgages, and of equally long petitions from the counties heretofore exempted for the passage of a law continuing the exemption. The recall from the joint Conference Committee, early in the week, by the lower house, of Lewis' bill exempting mortgages all over the State is accepted by some as indicating an intention to force the passage of the uncompromising measure. The friends of the bill have found reassurance in a late decision of the California Supreme Court, holding that any law imposing a tax on mortgages is against the settled policy of the law. And they contend, too, that the exemption, which has built up the northern section of the State, cannot but work beneficially in other parts of it. Very many of the Assemblymen who will oppose the bill are personally in favor of it. Their opposition arises from the fear that they will not be able to convince their constituents in the rural districts of its wisdom. It is not impossible that Mr. Lewis, having got the bill into the House again, will make a serious effort to pass it. The members of both houses still continue, however, to introduce new compromise schemes. The latest comes from Senator Abbett, of Hudson. The plan is to assess mortgages nowhere, except when deduction on account of a mortgage shall be claimed by the owner of the mortgaged estate. In the district desiring exemption the mortgagor may agree to pay the tax on the mortgage; and if he fails to keep up to his agreement, the mortgagee is empowered to call in the loan at once. All over the State the mortgage tax is to be paid within sixty days. If default be made for a longer period the Tax Collector may commence suit in distress against the owner or holder of the mortgage, taking judgment within five days and, if no effects from which the judgment can be collected be found, the delinquent may be locked up. The scheme is embodied in two bills—one embodying the general features, designed as a general Tax law, and the other intended for application only in the five counties.

The Joint Committee of Conference have been engaged lately on the Savings Bank and General Election laws. Both bills have been completed and ordered to be presented. The Election law provides for a registry of votes in cities with 20,000 inhabitants, and provides, also, a method by which soldiers and sailors absent on duty from the State, may vote. The absent soldier or sailor shall inclose his ballot in a sealed envelope, mark it "Soldier's vote," and send it to an authorized agent who is to deposit it, as he may have received it, in the ballot-box. While the Savings Bank bill was under discussion an effort was made to engraft on it a provision concluding the charters of all savings banks, and directing them to re-organize, if at all, under the general law. The purpose of this was to reach some banks created by charters giving them special privileges, and to put all banks in the State on an equal footing. On the other hand, it was contended that the charters under which these banks have organized are contracts with the State which the State ought to respect. The amendment was defeated by a close vote; and the bill as perfected was ordered to be reported back to the House.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure.—*Advertisement.*

A Long Journey.

"I came 384 miles to have my teeth extracted at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and am well paid for the journey."—*Advertisement.*

Hearts are Captured

By a lovely face. A pure and brilliant complexion is the result of using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH."—*Advertisement.*

Cayuga Water.—This new and wonderful Mineral Water, which has been used with such surprising results in diseases of the liver and kidneys, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, skin diseases, general debility, &c., is sold at the New-York Depot, No. 1,168 Broadway. Ask for a pamphlet.

Every Bank Robbery and Every House robbery that has been committed in the last year might have been prevented by the proper application of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Vitality Preserved, Disease Removed, and health restored by the application of ELECTRICITY. No. 7 West 14th st.

All Throat and Lung Complaints Cured by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, 50 cts. and $1.

MARRIED.

DAVIES—BARNARD.—On Monday, Feb. 14, 1876, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., HOPKIN B. DAVIES, of this City, to JULIET H. BARNARD, of Brooklyn, E. D.

EASTMAN—SPROLE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, at Detroit, Mich., by Rev. Dr. Sprole, WILLIAM H. EASTMAN, of New-York, to MINNIE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MUNKITTRICK—THOMAS.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 21, 1876, by Rev. E. M. Rodman, ALEXANDER MUNKITTRICK, Jr., to Mrs. CARRIE A. THOMAS.

DIED.

BARRY.—At his residence, No. 47 Clinton place, New-York, Pay Director GARRETT R. BARRY, United States Navy, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the church without further notice.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES, HEAD-QUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1876.

CIRCULAR.—The Commandery will convene for the purpose of attending the funeral ceremonies of our deceased companion, Pay Director GARRETT R. BARRY, U. S. N., at St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 29th inst. The insignia of the Order will be worn conspicuously on the centre of the left breast.

By order of Commodore Henry Eagle, U. S. Navy, Commander. CHARLES A. CARLETON, Brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, Recorder.

BRADLEY.—At Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 25, EDWARD WOODBURY BRADLEY, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral from Dr. Bellows' church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

BERRIAN.—On Saturday morning, the 26th inst., HANNAH B. BERRIAN, daughter of William Berrian.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 169 Cumberland st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BLACKWOOD.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, of typhoid pneumonia, EMMA BLACKWOOD, widow of Joseph Blackwood, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Clinton R. Blackwood, No. 1,064 Fulton st., corner of Classon av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHATTERTON.—On Saturday morning, STEPHEN S. CHATTERTON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 East 28th st., Tuesday morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26, of pneumonia, JAMES DE PEYSTER, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISH.—In Newark, N. J., Feb. 25, CLARA J. FISH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fish.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Newark, Monday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

FIELD.—At Purchase, N. Y., on Seventh day, Second month, 26th, 1876, SARAH H., widow of Josiah Field, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, at Purchase, Westchester County, on Third day, Second month, 29th, at 12 o'clock M.

FEATHERSTON.—At Yonkers, Feb. 26, JOSEPH H., youngest child of John and Mary Ann Featherston.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock from parents' residence, Ravine av. Relatives and friends are invited.

FREEBORN.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM A., infant son of Dr. Geo. C. and Adelaid Y. Freeborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. W. A. Freeborn, No. 22 East 42d st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—JOHN WESLEY, son of J. R. and Annie Gallagher, Feb. 26, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral from St. John's Church, West Hoboken, N. J., Monday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GARRETTSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, at the residence of his father-in-law, T. Gillender, Esq., Rhinebeck, in his 46th year, RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, third son of the late Freeborn Garrettson.

Funeral services, without further notice, from "The Church of the Messiah," Rhinebeck, Tuesday next, 3 P. M.

HAGAMAN.—On Saturday, 26th inst., HENRY HAGAMAN, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Albemarle Hotel, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAWLEY.—Suddenly, Saturday evening, Feb. 26, inst., AMOS P. HAWLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, 3d st., Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HULBERT.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, SARAH LOUISE, wife of Charles F. Hulbert and daughter of Joseph F. Disbrow.

Funeral services from the residence of her father, No. 132 East 61st st., this, Monday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

IRVING.—On Feb. 25, PIERRE M. IRVING, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of All Souls, corner 4th av. and 20th st., Monday, 28th inst., at 9:30 A. M., without further notice.

LANE.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, OLIVIVIA LANE, aunt of the late John Rudderow, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 28th, at 2 P. M., from St. John's Church, Summit av., Jersey City Heights. Carriages in waiting at Cortlandt st. ferry, on Jersey City side, at 1:15 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at his residence, at 76th st. and East River, SAMUEL R. LAWRENCE, son of the late John Lawrence, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 28. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of 17th st. and Union square at 1 P. M. on that day.

LOCKE.—Suddenly on Saturday, 26th inst., S. MORRIS LOCKE, son of John D. and the late Julia A. Locke, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 21 West 52d st., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 4:30 o'clock.

MACGREGOR.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, MALCOLM MACGREGOR, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Malcolm MacGregor, Jr., No. 507 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on the 26th inst., suddenly, of rheumatism of the heart, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Edward and Sarah H. Merritt, aged 19 years and 2 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Second day, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

McINTIRE.—On Friday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM N. McINTIRE.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Charles H. McIntire, No. 163 West 10th st., on Monday at 2 o'clock.

PARTRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 27, LUCY ANN DERBY, only daughter of Helen D. and the late George S. Partridge, Jr., aged 3 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday evening's papers.

ROBERTS.—At Fort George, Fla., of consumption, Feb. 21, MARY NETTIE ROBERTS, only daughter of Dwight and Emma M. Roberts, aged 13 years.

Funeral on Monday at 1 P. M., at No. 252 West 52d st. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

STEGMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, CONRAD STEGMANN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St Mark's Lutheran Church, 6th st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Monday afternoon, the 28th, at 1 o'clock.

STONE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 27, 1876, DUDLEY FIELD, only child of Frederick J. and Margaret L. H. Stone, aged 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Dobbs' Ferry to meet the 9:10 A. M. train from 42d st.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 25, MRS. THEODOSIA E. THOMPSON, widow of A. Q. Thompson, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 290 North Broad st., Elizabeth, on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WATERBURY.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George D. Waterbury, and eldest daughter of the late Deacon Henry J. Oldring, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 440 Pulaski st., near Reid av., Brooklyn, Long Island.

WILKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, JEREMIAH A. WILKINSON, of Ravenswood, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA D. SANKEY

conduct services at

HIPPODROME,

between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts. Entrance Madison av.

EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)

OVERFLOW MEETING, 8 to 8:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, JR.,
(except Saturday.)

Entrance 4th av.

FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY,
(entrance 4th av.,) every night at 9 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)

WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock,
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted,)
in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th

EVERY SUNDAY:
FOR CHRISTIANS, 8 to 8:45 A. M.
FOR WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M.
FOR MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.

No tickets of admission required for any of these services.

The doors will be open one half hour before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

ALBERT W. AIKENS' NEW STORY,
THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.
OUT TO-DAY IN
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, Feb. 28, A PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising many valuable works in history, romance, poetry, theology, &c. TUESDAY, Feb. 29, a CHOICE COLLECTION of ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES in WATER-COLORS, and BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, proofs and early impressions.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LORD LYTTON'S LAST WORK.
PAUSANIAS, THE SPARTAN.
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By the late LORD LYTTON
(SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.)

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Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

"OUR PATRIOT FLAG"—HORSELEY'S great national song, as sung at the Academy of Music, Feb. 22, with immense success, price, 40c.: also Thomas' beautiful songs, "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" "Haunting Eyes," and "Golden Hours," 40c. each; "Better Times," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Auf Wiedersehen," waltz, Aronson, 50c.; "Centennial March," Mack, 50c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MUSIC FOR EASTER, 1876.

Easter cantata, "The Singing of Birds," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Thomas, 50c.; "Now is Christ Risen," G. W. Warren, $1 50; "Christ Our Passover," Wheat, 60c. Easter Carols: "Sweet Easter Bells," Wm. A. Pond, Jr.; "Hail Bright Easter Morn," Pond, Jr.; "Ye Sons and Daughters of the Lord," Thomas; "Raise the Song for Easter," Backus; "Christ is Risen," "Roman Soldier," "Birds are Singing," G. W. Warren; each 10c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

FRIENDS' MEETING, 20TH ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Meetings this day at 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited. John P. Pennington, Luke Woodard, Thomas Kimber, and Elizabeth L. Comstock, ministers. The latter earnestly invites a full attendance in the evening. The series of meetings will be continued at 4 and 7:30 P. M. on the 27th and 28th inst.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction sale noticed for Saturday, Feb. 26, by R. V. Harnett, of house, with lot, on Third avenue, south of Fortieth street, was postponed until to-day.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 26, was $429,602, as against $339,227, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

Monday, Feb. 28.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a building, with lease of plot of land 102.5 by 122.2 by 98.9 by 95 on Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, known as the Park Theatre, lease dated March 24, 1868. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land (six lots) 75 by 200.10 on West Forty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 181.3 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 114.1, on Union avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 133.1, on Tinton avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 187.6 feet west of Third avenue. Also, a house, with lot 19 by 95.8 by 14 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 130.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By H. B. Hertz & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. K. Blauvelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 103.3, irregular, on West Fifteenth street, south side, 165 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John L. Fitzgerald, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 230 feet east of Third avenue. Also similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 80, on Third avenue, west side, 48 feet south of Fortieth street.

Tuesday, Feb. 29.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a brick dwelling-house and stable, with plot of land 199.10 by 125, on Boulevard, west side, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets. Also similar sale, same Referee, of building, with plot 50 by 65, on Houston street, south-east corner of Laurens street.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of one five-story and two four-story brick factories, with plot 67.6 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482.1 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.11, No. 177 Macdougal street, west side, 50 feet south of Eighth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John I. Davenport, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 237.6 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 50.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Third avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75.11 by 80.7 by 74.2 by 79.10, on Jackson avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also similar sale, same Referee, plot of land, 25 by 133.1, on Union avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Wednesday, March 1.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, estate of Hetty Hutton, deceased, of one two-story frame, one three-story brick, and one four-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 221 Mott street, north side, between Prince and Spring streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 feet by half the block, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 290 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7 on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending to Ridge avenue, 186.6 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Hester and Grand streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of one lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82.2, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 281.6 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Thursday, March 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 51.2 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-first street. Also two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-second street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; also a house, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616, adjoining the above.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Randall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 298.7 feet west of Avenue A.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 280 feet east of New or Madison avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one acre of land, with house and out buildings, on High Bridge road and Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Friday, March 3.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue; also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 33.3 by —, 86.3 by 25 by 72.2, No. 487½ Pearl street, south side, 21 feet west of City Hall place.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Pattison, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, on Mercer street, west side, 150 feet south of Houston street, and two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, on Greene street, east side, 175 feet south of Houston street.

By Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Ninth avenue; also foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 280 feet east of New or Madison avenue.

Saturday, March 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 110 East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 170 feet east of Fourth avenue.

At Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. S. Gifford, Esq., Referee, lot No. 156, 35 by 175 by 37 by 181, on a map of the village of Morrisania, adjoining the lands of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 25.

Lexington av., e. s., 450 ft. s. of 3d st., 50x100, (24th Ward,) (dated 1865;) George Martin and wife to William H. Carr	$135
Lexington av., same property; William H. Carr and wife to Catharine Wilson	500
King's Bridge Road, n. e. s., 150 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 250 ft. to Cooper st. x100; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Abraham Wiltsie.	nom.
Albany Post Road, 100x irregular, (24th Ward;) Mary S. Hawxhurst and husband to William W. Gibbs	nom.
80th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 150x102.2; also, 80th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2; Anthony S. Hope and wife to Margaret Crawford	nom.
Cliff st., n. e. corner Concord av., 21x270. (23d Ward;) Clara Decker and husband to Jared F. Harrison	1,000
21st st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x98.9; Caroline M. Wild to Sophie Schrader	22,000
38th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x90; Thomas Boese, Referee, to Louis A. Loew	9,000

LEASES RECORDED.

14th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x103.3, 21 years; Mary S. Van Buren to Lewis Curtis.	$2,000
Rider av., s of 144th st., (23d Ward,) 2 years; Nicholas Mehlen and others to Edward B. McIntosh	2,500
3d av., n. e. corner 57th st., (first floor,) 7 years; John Davidson to Grand Central Bank.	3,000
9th av., s. e. corner 51st st., 2 years; Francis Schmidlein, Executor, to Sebastian Schmittner	6,600
Oliver st., No. 60; also, No. 55½ Oak st. 3 years; James Davis, Jr., Executor, to Henry Ruesbers	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—BELOW 34TH ST., A FIRST-CLASS 25-feet wide four-story brown-stone house, built by owner for his own occupancy, with a first-class stable in rear, ground running through from street to street 200 feet; house is magnificently decorated, &c.; this entire property can be bought at an enormous sacrifice at about half of its estimated value of three years ago; terms very easy. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN; WEST 22D st., a house of fourteen rooms, 20 feet wide; leasehold; $200 ground rent; range, hot and cold water, tubs, bath, gas, water-closets with basins; vestibule entrance. First term has 19 years to run, renewals at four per cent.; price only $7,000. House estimated to cost $8,000 to build. Only $2,000 cash required, balance can remain for years. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FRONT AND rear building, lot 25x100, No. 79 Sullivan st., 130 feet south of Spring st. Also, the three-story brick building No. 24 Sullivan st., opposite Grand st. Also to let, the four story brick building, 60 feet deep, No. 117 West 41st st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Inquire of S. COHEN, No. 53 Greene st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first-class; two fronts; most eligibly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTH AV.—75x125.—THIS LARGE PLOT OF four lots, prominently situated for immediate improvement, south of the Central Park, has just been placed in my hands for sale, at such an unprecedentedly low figure as ought to demand the attention of capitalists. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT A GREAT bargain, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20x58x100; cabinet finish to third floor; West 58th st.; a handsome $40,000 house; will be sold at a great sacrifice to a quick buyer. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, medium-size new house, on 81st st., near Madison av. Price, $16,500; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1876. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; complete order; for sale cheap; well adapted for a physician.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 83 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad.

Apply to P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises. JOSE GALELGADA, East Morrisania, corner Eagle av. WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

BELOW COST AND ON EASY TERMS—A first-class cottage with modern improvements on liberal terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 221 MOTT ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Hetty Hutton, deceased:

MOTT ST.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Mott st., between Spring and Prince sts., No. 221. Lot 25 by 100 feet. STILWELL & SWAIN, Attorneys, No. 11 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMON F. PAGE.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., NO. 68 BROADWAY.

To rent, East 42d st., near 5th av., a very handsome full-sized house, cabinet finished, and handsomely decorated throughout, and most elegantly furnished, in perfect order, $5,000; also, the very desirable full-sized house, West 14th st., near 7th av., handsomely furnished, and in very good order, $2,400.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence of Thomas Minford at West Farms, three and one-half miles from Harlem Bridge by Southern Boulevard, with all modern improvements, (gas, hot and cold water;) will be rented furnished for the Summer or longer, as desired; with eight acres in lawn and garden, abundance of shade and fruit trees, large stable and outhouses, cow and poultry. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE FURnished house with modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from station; beautiful and extensive grounds, fine shade trees, magnificent view. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, or to F. R. VAN NEST, No. 45 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story English-basement house No. 4 West 12th st.; in perfect order; rent $2,000 per annum; possession May 1, 1876. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES AT VERY LOW RENTS, WITH immediate possession: West 20th st., $1,000; West 23d st., $1,000; West 25th st., $1,200; West 28th st., $1,200; West 23d st., $1,700. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Small houses and flats. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 606 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE FOR TERMS OF YEARS—THE New-York Hotel, situated on Broadway, Waverley, and Washington places; fine elevator, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET OR LEASE, THE OFFICES Now Occupied by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY, EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST. WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION, Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE Offices.

Desirable and well lighted

offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at

GREATLY REDUCED

prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

TO RESTAURANT MEN.

That part of the building south-east corner of Broadway and 9th st., opposite A. T. Stewart's store, and occupied for many years by Emil Heim as a restaurant, will be vacant on the 1st of May. A rare chance to get a well-known restaurant location. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.—The building is 40x90; lighted all round; with a sixty horse-power engine; steam heating, &c.; all of first-class build. Apply on the premises. P. J. HARDY.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE OR SECOND FLOOR, POSSESSION March or April, between Broadway and University place. No. 21 Clinton place.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE STORE and basement, corner of 5th av. and 22d st. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—ENTIRE BUILDING, with rear entrance, to lease for business purposes. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS premises No. 49 Maiden lane, 140 feet deep; six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable servants' office, CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV., (established 1853,) best class of servants waiting for situations. PLEASE REMEMBER THIS ADDRESS PARTICULARLY.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others wanting good, reliable help, and German girls for City and country. No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; four years' reference from present employer; in City or country; understands her duties thoroughly, and would do some washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. A. L.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND TO Assist with Washing and Ironing.—By a respectable and recommended young woman; competent chamber-maid and waitress; excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly, is very neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, competent chamber-maid and a good waitress; or will assist with the washing and ironing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR WAITRESS.—By a girl; best of City references as a competent, neat, and honest girl; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A GERman Protestant girl, with a long reference from her last employer, who can be seen; she is very neat and genteel. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or to cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 316 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A reliable, steady, young woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or the house-work of a small family; has four years' City reference; City or country. Call at 203 West 27th st., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; best City reference. Call at No. 251 9th av., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at, or address for two days, No. 426 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or general house-work in a small private family; good reference from last employer. Call at 148 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 156 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chamber-maid; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 343 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid and sewer, or to take care of children and sew. Call for two days at No. 327 East 12th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good City references. Call at No. 430 West 46th st., near 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American girl; will assist with washing; City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 590 2d av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant young woman; very good family cook, washer, and ironer; excellent baker; good City testimonials; will take a laundress' situation; understands all kinds of house-work; country or City; wages moderate. Call at Bookham's office, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, OBLIGING SWEDISH girl; cook, wash, iron, and general house-work; references; good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend, as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, preserves, desserts, pastry, &c., and is an excellent bread baker; has undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Low's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook, and understands the making of butter, care of milk, &c.; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook; thoroughly understands her business; her references from England are unexceptionable. Can be seen, for three days, at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; other, chamber-maid and waitress and do the coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SOUTHERN WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands all branches of soups, meats, breads and pastry; best references; first-class private family or boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including boning and larding; private or public; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD, strong woman in the country; understands milk and butter; is a good cook and laundress; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook and laundress in the country; has good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN AN AMERICAN family of two aged persons where she would be comfortable; not particular about wages. Address C. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, recommended by best City families as first-class cook; meats, game, fowl; excellent pastry baker; jellies; bones, lards, &c.; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, American, and English cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO has good references and is capable of doing all kinds of cooking, baking, and making desserts; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant; excellent washer and ironer; would do house-work in a small family; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to go to California; would do cooking and washing; would be willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 646 2d av., near 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will wash and iron; good City references; steady place preferred to wages. Call for two days at No. 94 East 4th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN cook all kinds of American cooking; will do the coarse washing in a small family; City or country; two years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a genteel restaurant or boarding-house; City or country. Call at or address No. 188 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 906 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with coarse washing; good references. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS EXPERIenced cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family baking and desserts; would do washing if required; several years' City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., back basement.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, CORDON BLEU, IN a private family; City references. Address B. E., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Call at No. 118 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; twelve years' City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class cook; understands English and French kitchen, and has the very best of references. Call at Morison's Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address particularly.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable middle-aged American woman; City or country; good testimonials produced, and City reference. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 571 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference No. 78 9th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PERSON, THORoughly competent in all branches of her business, would like a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home; best City references. Address French Dress-maker, No. 203 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; a thorough cutter, fitter, and stylish trimmer will engage by the day or by the week on reasonable terms; garments of all styles cut and basted at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to work for some nice families by the day; cuts, fits, and trim stylishly; has been forewoman in an establishment; dresses made over equal to new; also work taken home. Address L. E. N., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and seamstress will go out for $1 50 per day or $8 per week; can cut, fit and sew on different machines. Address Competent, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker who has a W. & W. machine wishes to go in families by the day or month; would go out of City. Apply at No. 311 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT AND fit the monthly fashions; best reference; ladies' and children's outfits. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HOME WANTED IN THE City in a small family for a kind middle-aged American lady of ability and refinement; good housekeeper; understands all family sewing; no objections to the care of children; reference; wages no object. Call or address A. L., No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, or any position not menial; highest references; country preferred. Address M. L., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS American woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references. Address C. C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; or can do chamber-work and sewing; is a neat, quick sewer by hand; has good City recommendations. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; is honest, willing, obliging; has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; is honest, willing and obliging, and has three years' best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; accustomed to do plain cooking and any other kind of work; has good references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 330 West 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; has first-class references; City or country. Call or address A. D., No. 876 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING Scotch girl with good references, as general servant; a good cook and laundress, and a neat, obliging servant who stays in her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY to do general house-work in a small private family. Address No. 4 Union Court, University place, corner of 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A good plain cook, washer or ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call for three days at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do house-work in a small family; a home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 3 Sheriff st., near Grand st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl with the best testimonials; is an honest, competent, neat person; is a thorough seamstress, dress-maker, and hair-dresser. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GENTEEL SWEDISH girl, who can dress hair well, and is a good seamstress; would also take care of children; has the best of references; speaks English well. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable German Protestant girl as lady's-maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair dresser and dress maker, and good operator. Address F. F., Box No. 298, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; understands all kinds of dress-making and hair-dressing; has good taste; speaks German; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid and seamstress; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a respectable young woman; best City testimonials; first-class laundress; fluting, puffing, polishing; would assist with chamber-work and do fine washing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, first-class City reference, as laundress in a private family or first-class boarding-house; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several years' reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has three years' recommendations; is thoroughly competent and fully capable to fill a first-class place; wages $18. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding fluting, ruffling, polishing, &c.; her references are first-class. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent to fulfill her position; first-class City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON, AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 253 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman; very best City testimonials as nurse; thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work and is willing to do it; country or City; experienced nurse for young or growing children. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID.—By a North German Protestant young woman, who refers to present employer; would like a place in either capacity; is thoroughly experienced in the care of children, and is a first-class seamstress. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse (Protestant); understands her business perfectly, and capable of taking entire charge; good City reference. Call at No. 424 3d av., in the furniture store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN PROtestant young woman as nurse to grown children, or care of an infant; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS infant's nurse; two years' reference from last place; has no objection to go in the country; would do chamber-work, or assist with washing, if required. Call for two days at No. 107 East 12th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced nurse and seamstress, and can take the entire charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 39 East 10th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse for growing children and useful person; eight years' reference from present employer. Apply for two days at No. 153 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand, bring up a babe from its birth; City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as nurse, to take care of grown children; City references of two and a half years from last place. Apply at No. 132 East 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO go to California; would wait on lady or take care of children; the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 646 2d av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator. Address C. T., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit; is an excellent sewer; would do a little chamber-work if required. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German person; speaks French; operates different machines; would like to travel to Europe for Summer. Address A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A middle-aged woman in a family as first-class seamstress and dress-maker, by the day, week, or month. Address M. K., No. 43 Greenwich av.

UP-STAIRS' WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs' work and wait on lady; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 13 East 52d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WELL recommended from her actual employer; she is young, neat, sober, honest, and industrious. May be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, or at her employer's house, if desired.

WAITRESS.—ENGLISH, OR MAID TO AN INvalid or elderly lady; perfectly understands her duties in either capacity; highest references; City or country. Call or address M. A., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A FIRST-CLASS waitress who has lived with her between four and five years. Apply at No. 123 West 21st st., between the hours of 10 and 1.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS or chamber-maid; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW DEsires the washing of a few families or gentlemen; is a good family laundress; best reference. Call or address Mr. Code, No. 89 West 11th st., second floor, rear.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day and take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of finery; City reference. Can be seen all week at No. 211 East 19th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a family's or gentleman's washing; the best of reference. Call at No. 320 East 26th st., top floor, front room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH LAUNdress wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at seventy-five cents a dozen; City references. Address Mme. Redhon, No. 488 6th av., Room No. 3.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day. Apply to No. 333 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT laundress to obtain some family washing; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing; also all kinds of laces; can give fourteen years' reference for the same. Call or address for two days, No. 217 East 26th st., 1st floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WILL take home fine washing and ironing for gentlemen and ladies, or will go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th av., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or families' washing or would go out by the day. Call or address, for two days, No. 409 East 18th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gent's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A1 BOOK-KEEPER, OF LONG experience and references, will work at any office employment for $12 per week. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, ABOUT TWENty-two years of age, wants a situation with a responsible party; writes a good hand; would go to any part of the world. Address Lock Box No. 20, Elizabeth, N. J.

AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE BOY, fifteen years old, desires employment in a business house; speaks German and English; best references. Address C. A. D., No. 222 West 40th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS butler or first-class waiter; has the best City reference, personal; wages no object. Address A. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-work.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty-two years; no children; man can care horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do flower and vegetable gardening, prune, mow lawns; wife can do general house-work; is a good cook, also good washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful City driver of long experience; four years best City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, W. C., Brewster & Co., of Broome st., corner of 47th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO understands the training and breaking of horses; five years' first-class City reference; seven years' reference from Europe; on all occasions found willing and obliging. Address A. N., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, (single;) thoroughly understands both branches; good milker; is willing and obliging and not afraid to work; good reference. Address John, No. 102 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMIly; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses and harness; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom, thoroughly understands his duty, and has three years' City reference. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 26 East 69th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, thirty years old, as coachman and gardener; in City or country; is willing and obliging; four years' best City reference. Call on or address for two days B. M., at seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent man as coachman and gardener; three years' City reference; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN without family; understands the business thoroughly; has first-class City references; no objections to the country. Address H. T., Private Stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address J. W., No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all respects; has the best of City reference. Call or address W. C., No. 12 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. L., care Mr. Stilling, harness-maker, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; has the best of City reference. Call or address G. T., No. 38 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PERFECTLY RELIABLE MAN in every respect; good City reference. Address O. F., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single; is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address K. T., Harnett's livery stable, No. 15 East 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply to W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; strictly temperate; is a first-class and stylish driver; has four years' references from his late employer for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business in every particular; married; has no children; two years' best City reference from last employer; no objection to a steady place in the country. Call on or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; City or country; will be disengaged on the 1st; present employer can be seen; can drive four if required. Address H. H., No. 4 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY man, English, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; can milk; would take charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address D. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

FARMER—DAIRY WOMAN AND POULTRY-Raiser.—By an American and wife, aged forty-six years; no incumbrance; man is practical in every department of farming, such as crops, stock, machinery, &c.; has acted as foreman for several years; wife is an excellent dairy woman and poultry-raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH THE best references as a hard-working man; he is sober, honest, industrious; can milk, plow, and drive. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER OR DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged nineteen, on a farm or as driver in the City. Call or address No. 1,206 3d av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GRAPE-grower; thoroughly understands greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; also landscaping; is fully competent to take entire charge of any place offered; the best of references given; married; no incumbrance. Address A. D. Gardner, Mott Haven, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; Protestant; understands all about greenhouses and graperies, vegetables and pleasure grounds; also farming and the care of stock; best of City references. Address J. C., Box 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL working man, (single) having an intimate knowledge of green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and forcing of all kinds; no objection to farm and care of stock. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—Understands the care of horses and cows, raising of all vegetables, fruits and flowers, &c.; Protestant; good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY AND COMPETENT young married man; is a good, practical vegetable grower; understands flowers and the full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. F. S., No. 91 West Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN, good florist; understands gardening in all its branches; has four years' first-class City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH gardener, speaking Spanish and Italian, and his wife as cook; together or separate. Address or call on M. L. F., No. 41 Bleecker st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER WITH small family, who has twenty years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references can be given. Address J. K., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c. Address T. W., care of Walter Reid, florist, No. 68 West 34th st. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF LONG and practical experience in fruits and flowers, and the control of first-class places; has thorough knowledge of stock and machinery. Address Gardener and Florist, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables, and the laying out of grounds, and is a good worker. Apply to N. W., No. 67 Nassau st., J. Flemming, seed merchant.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT MARried man; is a good, practical vegetable grower; understands the care of flowers; can take full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. F. S., No. 91 West Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands his business; greenhouses, graperies, &c.; five years' reference from last place. Address Gardener, at greenhouse, 100th st., corner Boulevard.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCH MARRIED MAN, (one child;) understands the business in all its branches; best references given. Address C. D., at A. McConnell's, No. 733 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A GOOD, STEADY MAN (SWEDE) as porter in a store; has thirteen years' good reference from last employer. Address John Magnus T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY AGED SIXTEEN AS useful boy in a gentleman's family; understands driving; very willing. Call at No. 220 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN YEARS of age, employment in a down-town house; speaks German and English; has the best references. Address Pizers, No. 534 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A VERY FIRST-CLASS table-waiter; has the best City references as a thorough waiter; honest, and strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN. — BY A YOUNG English Protestant waiter man or footman; would make himself useful; wages no object, but a home and employment. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is a very competent waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Address French, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WAITER, in a private family; best references. Address Lavanchy, Box No. 319, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call on or address A. P., No. 210 West 30th st., rear, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man as waiter in a private family; is willing; City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WAITER speaking a little English, having best references; in a private family. Address Lavanchy, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.

GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.

HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.

ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. NILES, Eliza W. Niles, his wife; Henry A. Lee, Caroline B. House, Eliza E. Demarest, Guy R. Pelton, Harriet E. Butler, Administratrix of Thomas Butler, deceased; Margaret Read, Joseph N. Graves, Charles R. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of New-York; Norman W. Dodge, Titus B. Meigs, George E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Thomas M. Wyatt, Receiver of George W. Niles; Thomas Read, and Lavinia Schoonmaker, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1876.

E. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1876.

E. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f7-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ABRAHAM L. GRABFELDER and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, composing the firm of A. L. GRABFELDER & CO., plaintiffs, against BENJAMIN MORDECAI and LEON A. MORDECAI, composing the firm of BENJAMIN MORDECAI & SON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 158 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one hundred and forty-four 42-100 dollars, with interest from the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1875.

JAMES OTIS HOYT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1876.

JAMES OTIS HOYT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja31-law6wM*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLOTTE LAING, plaintiff, against CHARLES EDWARD BROWN-SEQUARD, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest on two hundred dollars thereof from the 1st day of December, 1875, and on five hundred dollars thereof from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Jan'y 24th, 1876.

D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1876.

New-York, February 25, 1876. f28-law6wM*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLOTTE LAING, plaintiff, against CHARLES EDWARD BROWN-SEQUARD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 229 Broadway, in said City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 14, 1876.

D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1876.

New-York, February 25, 1876. f28-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—THE UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, of Tennessee, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. RAHT, CHARLES RAHT, and JOHN THOMAS, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 4, 1876.

SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876, and on the 23d inst. the said complaint was amended; and as so amended was duly filed in said Clerk's office on the 23d day of February, 1876, of which notice is hereby given.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1876. SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

f28-law6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—CONRAD BROWN, plaintiff, against JOHN KEUNELL, Kate Keunell, his wife; Rosina Dorn, Augustus Thad, individually and as Trustee of Rosina Dorn, formerly Williams; Joseph A. Haynes, The People of the State of New-York, Henry Dorn, Barbara Dorn, his wife; John Dorn, and Amelia Dorn, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1876.

LAWRENCE & WAEHNER, Plaintiff's attorneys.

f14-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CARLOTTA PESSELS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM PESSELS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.

GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of January, 1876.

GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja31-law6wM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company, North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. C. K. GARRISON, President.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial. C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply after 9 A. M. to No. 107 East 78th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR PROTESTANT woman as cook. The right person can find a home and good compensation by addressing S. R. K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR ENGlish cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; must be well recommended. Apply after 9 A. M., to No. 107 East 78th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT NO. 24 North Washington square to-day, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15
CHINA......WED..March 8 | ABYSSINIA.Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Bellard..........Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangilier..........Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, March 11 at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........THURSDAY, March 2

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 26
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........MARCH 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........March 1.
ETNA..........March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, March 2, 9 A. M. | Italy, March 18, 11 A. M.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN..Sat., March 4 | WESER.....Sat., March 18
AMERICA..Sat., March 11 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........March 1 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
HINDOO..........March 11 | COLOMBO..........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad: at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad: at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.: Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.: Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. H. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BUFFALO CITY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 PARK BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Feb. 23, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, City Hall, until THURSDAY, the second day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of park bonds, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chap. 375, passed May 17, 1875, and a resolution of the Common Council adopted Feb. 14, 1876.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Gallatin National Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal will be redeemable at the same place at the expiration of forty-eight years from the first day of January, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City of Buffalo. LEWIS M. EVANS, Controller.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.

F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.

SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

JOHN WELSH, JR., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.

H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.

Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OLCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 40 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of INVESTMENT securities, on commission.

H. L. OLCOTT,
C. W. OLCOTT,

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will please call on E. BEADLESTON, at the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, corner of 3d av. and 7th st., to arrange to have the interest paid.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENTS.

100,000 STATE OF MISSOURI Funding bonds, interest 6 per cent., January and July, due 1894. Price, 103 and interest.

100,000 NEWARK CITY, N. J., Water bonds, interest 7 per cent., May and November, due 1905. Price, 110 and interest.

50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, (Iowa,) bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 91 and interest.

50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.

4,000 TOWN BONDS OF CORNING, N. Y., interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, due 1900. Price 100 and interest.

For sale by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

No. 70 Broadway, and No. 15 New st., New-York.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND becoming due March 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Long Island.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BAUSH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK KIRCHNER and MICHAEL F. O'NEILL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the third day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Kirchner and Michael O'Neill, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

(Signed.) MATTHEW J. KEELEY, Assignee.

f14-1aw3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD STRONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Nos. 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Jacob Cole, auctioneer, all the personal property in and about the oil works late of Thomas Rowe, at the premises above mentioned, consisting of a large quantity of machinery, fixtures, tools, utensils, and materials lately used in the manufacture and boiling, refining, weighing, and storing of linseed-oil, together with carts, trucks, harness, &c., and office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues and further information may be had at the office of

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

f21-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of James L. Stevens, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM O. GILES, Assignee, No. 22 East 49th st., New-York City.

f14-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William H. Newman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his voluntary petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876.

f28-1aw3wM* WM. H. PRICE, Assignee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—BEEMAN & KRAFT, of Tuckahoe, City of Yonkers, having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Peter U. Fowler, of the City of Yonkers, all persons having claims against the said firm are hereby notified and requested to present them forthwith, with their vouchers, to

J. P. SANDERS, Attorney for Assignee, City of Yonkers, New-York.

f7-1aw6w-M*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of HENRY FLEMMING, insolvent, to present their claims and vouchers in support of the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 17 Cedar street, City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, 1876.

CHARLES EISENHUT, Assignee of Henry Flemming, insolvent.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.

GOODS FIRST CLASS.

FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.

14TH ST. and 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Pine st.

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

DAMAGED CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATinets, Jeans, Cottonades, and Flannels, from the Broadway fire; also, wet Linens, from auction, at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 24 Catharine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, PERMANENTLY located, wish to rent some fine large rooms to a party of gentlemen, (friends,) giving them breakfast or full board with private table. The house is desirably located, convenient to stages and cars. A desirable party may be sure of finding the comforts and quiet of home. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 135 Times Office.

A SMALL STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, with delightful rooms and excellent board for rest of Winter and Summer, near Central Park, between 5th and 6th avs. Address M. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

PRIVATE FAMILY RENT WITH BOARD second floor, finely furnished, on suite or singly; family or gentleman; 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address H., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING large handsome rooms in a good location, may find them in the house of a professional gentleman. Breakfast would be furnished, served in their own room if desired. Address COMFORT, Box No. 130 Times Office.

A PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations on 5th av. (private table if preferred) can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful location; two handsome square and two hall rooms, with excellent board, at very moderate prices.

NO. 115 EAST 14TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one suite of rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water; also one large square room for two gentlemen; table first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—WELL-furnished sunny front room and bedroom, second floor; price very low; good table; references; hall rooms, $7 to $9.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Second-story front room, hall room connecting, to let, with first-class board, in private English family; also handsome back parlor.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, &c., handsomely furnished, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished square rooms, on second and third floors above; large, cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; house 28 feet wide.

NO. 86 IRVING PLACE, CORNER HOUSE, facing Gramercy Park.—Elegantly-furnished parlor floor of four rooms to let, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR FROM Broadway.—Nicely furnished front room on third floor, with board, fire, and gas; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above dining-room, parlor floor.

NO. 239 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a first-class house, a newly-furnished front room on second floor, with southern exposure; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, GOOD rooms, on second and third floors, front, to reliable parties, at No. 130 East 16th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two hall rooms, with board, at reduced prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite of rooms, with or without board; reasonable terms.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING room and two or three large sleeping rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen.

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THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Third-story front alcove room, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

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FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 234 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE; also, other rooms; house and table first-class; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired. References.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 214 WEST.—PLEASant, sunny rooms on the second floor, with board; also, table boarders.

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NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has third-story rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, child, (nine years old,) and maid; first-class accommodations required. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM—BETWEEN 1st and 5th avs. and 120th and 130th sts., for three adults and two children; several rooms required; no other boarders in the house preferred. Address Miss J. DIVEN, No. 331 East 124th st.

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TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of apartments from April 1, and two suites from May 1; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 531 5th av., between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., week days.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also, one single room, near Union Club, without meals; house first-class and very private. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

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NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

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ROSSMORE HOTEL, JUNCTION BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 42D ST.—Free stage from Grand Central Depot; terms, $4 per day; families taken at reduced rates.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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A COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, nearly new; also, one clarence, nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

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BUSINESS.—I WISH TO SELL, AND IF NOT sold, to have worked upon a royalty, in cities outside of New-England States, a valuable patent, which, owing to the bulkiness of the article, should be manufactured near the locality where it is wanted. The business is profitable, pleasant, and simple; the articles are easily contracted for, and therefore would not require expensive preparation or outlay: an opportunity for profitable employment seldom offered. Circulars furnished and information given by W. H. KIMBALL, No. 120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. — PARTNER wanted with about $3,000 for a business consisting in the selling and renting of French plate glass to the exhibitors; large profits will be resumed in one month; particulars at interview. Address D., No. 343 East 18th st.

$2,500.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man having this amount, cash, may find an opening in a business established in 1852; the senior partner retires on account of age. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

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EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, will be presented Goldsmith's Glorious Five-Act Comedy of

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with new and appropriate Scenery and Appointments. CHARLES MARLOW..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

OTHER NOVELTIES ARE FOR THE PRESENT POSTPONED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

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THE ORATORIO SOCIETY of NEW-YORK,

combined with THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

THIRD CONCERT of this season On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at STEINWAY HALL.

WALPURGIS NIGHT..........F. Mendelssohn
ARIA FROM EZIO (Nasce al bosco)..........G. F. Haendel
And, for the first time in America,
CHRISTUS (first part)..........F. Liszt
For Soli, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.

Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor
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Mr. Alexander Bischoff..........Tenor
Mr. A. E. Stoddard..........Baritone
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Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; tickets for sale at 114 and 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 28, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her unrivaled rendition of Lady Henriette in Flotow's opera, MARTHA.

On TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, the favorite prima donna contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, will receive her annual BENEFIT, the performance consisting of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN both appearing, with a strong caste. WEDNESDAY, Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, its first production here in English; KELLOGG as Catarina.

THURSDAY, ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT;) FRIDAY, LUCIA, (KELLOGG;) SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG appearing.

Reserved seats, $2. Sold at Academy Box Office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

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Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Managers

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Brilliant production of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY.

ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.

The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.

Seats secured in advance. Popular prices.

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"Emancipation Day," by author of "Mulligan Guards," Braham, 35 cents. "Pond Lilies Mazurka," Dorn, 50 cents. "Keep a Little Corner in Your Heart for me;" Chamberlain, 35 cents. "Skidmore Guard" Galop, 30 cents. "Down among the Sugar Cane," Blake, 40 cents. "Slavery Days," Braham, 40 cents. "Daisy's Dream" Meditation for piano, Meininger, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.—Herr S. LIEBLING'S grand concert. The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to assist: Mlle. Eugenie Pappenheim, the celebrated prima donna; Mr. Fred Steins, the favorite basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist; Mr. Max Liebling, accompanist. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

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Last week of the serio comic play entitled UNCLE ANTHONY. An entire change of olio for the week commencing Feb. 28.

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The entire company of 100 Star Artists appear. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28. SIX NIGHTS ONLY. Beautiful Scenery. Grand Effects. Powerful Cast.

The great moral drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Introducing the famous Alabama Colored Jubilee Singers. Orchestra, reserved, $1; Balcony, 75 cents; General admission, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

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Vaudeville and Minstrelsy. A complete and entire change of programme. Vaudeville combined with the famous California Minstrels. Matinée Thursday.

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THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

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AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires a resident or visiting engagement; teaches English, French, and German, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, music, and drawing; best references. Address Competent, No. 1,238 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL INSTRUCT young ladies, either in a class or as single pupils. Special studies or a general course may be pursued. Address MISS V., Station L, New-York City.

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MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR GERMAN language. Applicants received between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. at No. 252 Madison av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., JACOB HAYS, } Executors.

d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executrix and Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. E. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
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n8-1aw6mM*

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J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.

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80TH TO 87TH PERFORMANCE of the predominant success, Augustin Daly's greatest drama,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE! TWELFTH WEEK. PIQUE! — An extraordinary cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fischer, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

, WEDNESDAY, March 8, Extra Suburban Matinée.

ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE, Friday, March 17, Matinée at 1; evening at 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on and after MONDAY, March 13, during

THE CENTENNIAL WEEK OF PIQUE,

as a suggestive souvenir of the predominant dramatic success of the season,

SILVER CHANGE WILL BE GIVEN

instead of fractional currency, at the box office, and on the one hundredth night of PIQUE (March 17)

GOLD CHANGE WILL BE GIVEN

at the box office, thus practically resuming specie payments

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE during the TEN CENTENNIAL PERFORMANCES OF PIQUE.

, Box sheet open MONDAY, March 7.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
MR. A. M. PALMER..........Manager

Begins at 8. Over at 11.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB 28, 100th Performance of ROSE MICHEL, THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

Last Nights of ROSE MICHEL. This week 100th to 107th performance of ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, in accordance with their custom upon the hundredth performance of plays at this theatre, will, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, (the hundredth performance of ROSE MICHEL,) present to every lady entering the theatre a souvenir of the event. On this occasion the souvenir will be an elegant volume of eighty pages, bound in satin, and containing a history of the remarkable successes of this theatre, together with accurate illustrations of all the scenes of these great plays, and the casts of all the plays given in the house.

Seats for remaining nights of ROSE MICHEL may now be secured.

In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled FERREOL.

This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

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EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2

MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE

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MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.

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Sixty Artists. | Voluptuous but artistic dances, So Frenchy, but exceeding nice. Fair women and musical séances, Not naughty, but a little spice. | Twenty Acts.

Masaniello; the Great Fredericks; Miss Eunice Moore; Woman's Suffrage; Carlyle and Son; L. and F. Parker, Hemmed in; Pattie Stewart; Arnold Bros; Virginia Stickney.

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THIS DAY.

Evening at 8. KATE FISHER in two pieces, SCHAMYL and FRENCH SPY. | Matinee at 2. A. H. SHELDON, Mrs. Berrell, Nellie Sandford, in the four-act play, "MOLL PITCHER, or The Fortune-teller of Lynn."

CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAY, Feb. 29.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.

DR. E. H. CHAPIN,

On JOHN HAMPDEN, OR THE PROGRESS OF POPULAR LIBERTY. F. F. MULLER, Organist.

Tickets at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

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Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET, THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

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THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CÆSAR. A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 B'y.

Parisian Ballet Troupe, Gus Williams, La Belle Victoria, and all of Tony Pastor's famous star troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday. Only Theatre that turns people away. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

LECTURE.

DE CORDOVA'S FIRST BABY.

AT CHICKERING HALL, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

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WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

LECTURES. "THAT BOY,"

By Rev. Dr. J. H. VINCENT, Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school Department.

Time, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 8 P. M.

Place, Charlier Institute Chapel, No. 107 West 58th st.

This lecture in favor of boys ought to be heard by every father and mother in the land. Admittance, 50 cents. Tickets at the door, and at Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway.

SEVEN SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES

By Rev. HENRY MORGAN, in COOPER INSTITUTE, at 7:30 o'clock.

March 5, "Live Yankee;" March 12, "Voice of the Bells;" March 19, "Pulpit and Stage;" March 26, "New-York's Young Samsons;" April 2, "Old Maids and Their Accusers;" April 9, "Bachelors and Their Follies;" April 16, "Fast Young Men."

Admission, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents. Address care Clerk, Cooper Institute.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES.

Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Commences March 2.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, the private collection of MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the gallery of Mr. JAMES T. SANFORD,

forming, in its entirety, one of the most artistic and valuable collections of high class works of art that has ever been offered at public sale in many years. The following distinguished artists are represented by very fine and important examples, viz.:

Constant Troyon,	Andreas Achenbach,
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A. Stevens,	C. Raupp,
Baron G. Wappers,	W. De Keyser,
R. Epps,	L. Bacosura,
J. Bertrand,	T. Cole,
J. F. Herring, Sr.,	R. Hiddemann,
J. H. Boddington,	H. Salentin,
F. H. Winterhalter,	P. J. De Loutherbourg,
J. W. Casilear,	W. S. Mount,
J. W. Preyer,	A. Pietrasanta,
A. Pascutti,	and others.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, office and Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MONDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., AT THE SHOW ROOMS OF MME. LAURE, NO. 95 5TH AV., CORNER 17TH ST., a very fine and elegant stock of French imported ball, reception, and promenade dresses of the latest and most fashionable styles and fabrics; rich Parisian bonnets, fichus and Marie Antoinette capes and chemisettes, trimmed with real lace; embroidered collars and cuffs, real lace handkerchiefs, kid gloves, Parisian jewelry, dressing cases, fancy toilet articles, &c.; sold in consequence of Mme. Laure's return to Europe.

THE COST OF HOMES.

RENTS IN NEW-YORK AND HARLEM.

THE PRICES OF REAL ESTATE DECLINING—REDUCTIONS IN RENTS—WHAT HOUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY CAN BE LEASED FOR—THE REDUCTION ESTIMATED AT THIRTY PER CENT.

One of the principal objections urged by many persons against living in New-York is the difficulty experienced by people of moderate or small means in getting house room appropriate to the stations they occupy in social life at a rental commensurate with their means. For a considerable time after this difficulty became generally known no effort that was plainly apparent to the public was made to overcome it. The fact was understood that landlords were unable to meet the demands of tenants, and there came a period of some years when the popular thing was to go outside of the City to some of the numerous suburban places that offered pleasant homes at moderate rents. Within a few years an effort has been made to counteract this movement by offering to the public homes modeled after Parisian dwellings and called French flats. It was thought that by piling one house above another the land could be so utilized that its great value would not increase the rent of a single tenant beyond reason. The great difficulty had lain in the fact that land was so valuable in the more easily accessible parts of the City, that rents were necessarily high in order to cover the interest on large investments. The French flat system, while it has been in a measure a success, and has met with public favor in a remarkable degree, has not entirely succeeded in the removal of the objection cited. The demand for what the agents term eligible flats has been so great that the rental of one is nearly as large as that of a house of moderate size and pretension. During the past two years and a half, however, another cause has operated toward a removal of the objection. The decline in actual value of real estate has been unmistakable, and although holders are so unwilling to accept reduced prices that few sales are made excepting under the stress of necessity, yet the absence of any reaction toward old values caused an adjustment of rents to the new standard, and one of the agents, doing a large business, states the reduction in two years to be thirty per cent. This year there is an average reduction, according to the same authority, of fifteen per cent. from the prices of last year, but at the reduced rents it is calculated that good improved real estate pays an interest of about six per cent. on its reduced value over the expenses of taxes and repairs. One of the significant facts showing that this reduction of rents is an actual occurrence, of which tenants ought to gain the advantage, is that the Astors have made a general reduction in their rents of ten per cent. from the figures set last year. This reduction is considered less than the average in the City, but is in itself a conclusive proof of a decline in rents. In store property the renting of individual buildings proves little, as values vary so greatly with location and the particular needs, of the tenants, but an estimate is made that rents of stores will be less than those of last year in just about the same proportion as those of dwellings. Office rents are necessarily governed by location, but the same tendency, in a less marked degree, is noticeable in the rents demanded for this class of property. It is thought, however, that the landlords will be able to make better terms by the 1st of May than by accepting offers made now at more than fifteen per cent. reduction.

While these propositions are probably unquestionable, being made, as has been said, by an agent doing a large business, yet the circumstances of the bargain in each agreement between a landlord and a tenant are necessarily different, and govern the prices demanded and paid. One fact to which public attention has hardly been called keeps the price of one class of property firm, and even tends to advance it. Some of the most experienced hotel keepers in the City are renting all that they can get of the large houses in the vicinity of their hotels, saying frankly that they must have the rooms in them for the accommodation of the guests that are sure to be in New-York during the progress of the Centennial Exposition. This, of itself, operates toward keeping up rents in the central part of the City, and some of the agents doing business within a radius of a mile from the Fifth Avenue Hotel say that they look for little or no reduction in the prices of the houses in that vicinity. Although it is early in the season for agreements to be made, yet the demand is said to be better than has been known before for several years in the month of February. While in some instances reduced prices are asked by landlords, in a majority of cases the rents in this part of the City approximate closely to those paid last year, and in a number of instances, where houses have already been rented for the coming year, the same price has been agreed upon. In one case a house on Fifth avenue was offered for $9,000 a year. The customer offered $8,000, and the result was that the bargain fell through, the owners declaring that they would not consent to any reduction. A house in Twenty-third street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, has been rented for $3,600, the same rent having been paid each year since 1872. A single instance is quoted of a house on Twenty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, that is now rented for $2,000 for the coming year, which has never before brought more than $1,800. From a comparison of the books of agents in the central portion of the City a list was made up of houses to be had at different prices, from $1,200 a year upward. The following, from that list, will show what can be commanded with a given sum in different parts of the City. Below $1,200 a year it is difficult to get a desirable house, as, unless there is some marked objection to the house, the owner will demand at least that sum for it. For $1,200 a year the following houses offered will show about what can be had: A four-story English basement house in West Twenty-third street, near Tenth avenue; a three-story high-stoop cottage house, with eleven rooms, in East Thirtieth street, near Madison avenue; a three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house in West Eighteenth street, near Ninth avenue; a three-story high-stoop brick house, with ten rooms, in East Thirtieth street, near Lexington avenue, and a four-story house, with twelve rooms, in West Nineteenth street, near Eighth avenue. For $1,400 is offered a house, with eleven rooms, in East Thirty-first street, near Lexington avenue. A house that will rent for $1,400 is generally, however, down on the agent's books at $1,500, the asking price being generally put in "round numbers." For $1,500 one can hire a French flat of four rooms on East Twenty-third street, near Broadway; a French flat in Lexington avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, with twice as many rooms, only one flight of stairs from the door; a three-story house, with thirteen rooms, in East Seventy-eighth street, near Fourth avenue; a four-story house, with twelve rooms, in East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; a three-story high-stoop brick house, with twelve rooms, in East Twenty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue; a three-story high-stoop brown-stone, with eleven rooms, in East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue; a three-story house, carpeted throughout, with twelve rooms, in East Thirty-first street, near Third avenue. For $1,600 a year are offered the following: A four-story house, with sixteen rooms, in East Seventy-fourth street, near Madison avenue; a three-story house, with ten rooms, in West Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway; a four-story house, with twenty rooms, in Perry street, corner of Waverley place; a three-story house, with twelve rooms, in East Fortieth street, near Lexington avenue; a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with fourteen rooms, in East Fifty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue; and a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East Thirtieth street, near Lexington avenue. For $1,800 a year are offered a three-story house, with thirteen rooms, in West Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue; a four-story house, with sixteen rooms, in East Ninth street, near University place; a four-story house, with eighteen rooms, in West Fifty-sixth street, near Broadway; a four-story house, with eighteen rooms, in East Forty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue; a three-story house, with twelve rooms, in East Forty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue; a three-story house, with twelve rooms, in West Washington place, near Washington square; a three-story house, with fourteen rooms, in East Seventy-ninth street, near Fourth avenue; a three-story house, with eleven rooms, in Lexington avenue, near Fifty-third street; a three-story house, with twelve rooms, on Lexington avenue, corner of Fifty-third street; a four-story house, with thirteen rooms, on West Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue; a four-story English basement brown-stone house in West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue; and a house, similar to the last, in Lexington avenue, near Thirtieth street. For $2,000 a year are offered a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue; a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with twenty rooms, in Clinton place, near Broadway; a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East Forty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue; a four-story house, with sixteen rooms, in East Nineteenth street, near Fourth avenue; a four-story house, with eighteen rooms, in East Fourteenth street, near Third avenue; a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with twelve rooms, in West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue; a high-stoop brown-stone three-story house, with sixteen rooms, in East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue, and a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. For $3,000 a year are offered a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in West Fifty-third street, near Fifth avenue; a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East Sixteenth street, near Broadway; a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East Sixty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; a four-story English basement house in Lexington avenue, near Thirtieth street; a five-story house, with nineteen rooms, in East Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway; a four-story house, with twenty rooms, in West Forty-fifth street, near Broadway; a similar house in East Fourteenth street, near Third avenue; a four-story house, with fourteen rooms, in Lexington avenue, at Forty-third street, and a four-story house, with seventeen rooms, in East Twenty-third street, near Fourth avenue. All these are houses that are ranked as first-class, their prices varying principally according to their location, but also, of course, according to their finish and arrangement.

Further up town than most of those mentioned the houses that are now offered, according to the agents, are generally offered at a reduction. In Harlem, a first-class brown-stone house can be rented between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and One Hundred and Thirtieth street for about $1,000, the price varying a little according to which avenue is the nearest. Below One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street a similar house can be rented for from $600 to $900. A first-class brick house brings about the same price as a brown-stone house, while a second-class brick house, or one not so well built or situated, brings from $600 to $700 above One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and from $500 to $700 below. Cheaper houses, frame and cottage, bring from $300 to $400, and when accompanied with ample grounds rent as high as $600. In Yorkville the reduction in the past three years is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Here a first-class house brings about $1,000 a year; a brick house, not so well built, from $700 to $800, and a frame house from $400 to $700.

A GIRL'S CRUEL DEATH.

MALPRACTICE UPON AN UNFORTUNATE YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN—THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO HER DEATH.

The authorities of Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn, have been for several days past engaged in unraveling the mystery surrounding the death of Jeannette Brecht. Late on Saturday night a German physician named Franz Gruber, living at No. 59 West street, Newark, was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. Miss Brecht, the victim of the malpractice, was a handsome young German woman, about twenty-three years of age. She came to this country three years ago, and went into service as a chamber-maid. She was for some time in the service of a family in Newark, and while there became acquainted with a young German employed at that time in a Newark grocery store. An intimacy sprang up between them, and they finally became engaged. Miss Brecht had been very prudent of her earnings and with her own money purchased a quantity of furniture with which to begin housekeeping after the marriage. The marriage was to have taken place at some time during the approaching Summer, and the furniture was meanwhile left in the house of Otto Mors, at No. 78 Morton street, the only friends she had at that time in this country. A short time subsequently to her engagement she entered into the service of a lady named Anderson, living at No. 482 Henry street, Brooklyn. There she became acquainted with a young man named Stuter, who was boarning in the house at the time. As she alleged previously to her death, Stuter succeeded in seducing her, under his promise of marriage. She urged him to fulfill his promise to marry. He refused, saying that he belonged to a wealthy and respectable family, and that the alliance she proposed could never be. In her despair she asked him for advice, and he directed her to a woman in Bleecker street. Whether the operation in consequence of which she died was performed there or not is not known. But on Monday, the 14th inst., late at night, she presented herself at the house of her friend Mors and engaged board for a week. She had no medical attendance for several days; but Dr. Franz Gruber was finally called. He came twice on Saturday, the 19th inst. At midnight on Sunday he announced that the girl could not live. On Monday she lay at the point of death and Rev. Mr. Reib, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church, was called in to administer the sacrament. Before he went away, he, at her request, drew up for her a will bequeathing her furniture and clothing, the latter being still in Mrs. Anderson's house, to Mors, and $225 which she had in bank to her parents in Germany. Toward night she died. Dr. Gruber gave a certificate of death from peritonitis, and the remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

There the matter might have rested and the secret have been buried with her, but for Mors' visit last week to Mrs. Anderson to get the clothing the girl had bequeathed him. Mrs. Anderson suspected at once that the death had resulted from improper means, and refused to deliver the clothing. She communicated her suspicions to the Brooklyn Police authorities, and a detective was sent to Newark to look into the matter. The body was taken out of the grave on Friday, and a post-mortem examination of it was made by Drs. Hewlett Cross, and Hendry. The physicians have no doubt that death resulted from malpractice. Dr. Gruber was arrested Saturday night at his house. He desired to make a statement to Coroner Vreeland explaining his connection with the case, but the Coroner refused to listen to it, and held him in $2,000 bail.

Stuter is reported to have fled, and information reached Newark last night that he had been recaptured in Baltimore. Coroner Vreeland will hold an inquest to-day at 2 o'clock.

ALLEGED FLIGHT OF A BANK'S ATTORNEY.

There seems to be no doubt that Adolf Levinger, ex-attorney of the defunct German Up-town Savings Bank, has absconded. He has not been heard of since he sent word to his office clerk that he was off on a business trip to Virginia. Many people have sought him this week, principally his creditors, of which there is said to be a long list. To all inquiries the clerk has given the same information, "I don't know where he is any better than you do." It was stated yesterday that Levinger's office furniture, his only attachable property, had been seized by creditors. Levinger's absconding, if it be absconding, was to avoid arrest on a criminal action for stealing from the German Up-town Savings Bank. He was already under $45,000 bail to answer in a civil suit. He was arrested Dec. 14 by Major Quincey, of the Sheriff's office, on an order of arrest granted by Judge Donohue on complaint and affidavit of Herman Uhl, Receiver, and on the affidavit of Henry Clausen, Jr., President of the bank. The affidavits set forth that Levniger was the attorney of the bank, and as such received from the bank for collection the following bonds and mortgages: Bernard Bracht, $3,500; William Loew, $2,500; Eugene Mehl, $6,000; Philip Levy, $8,000; Isaac Edelnuth, $6,000; that he collected these mortgages, $38,000 in all, and interest amounting to $735, and appropriated the money to his own use. Upon this statement of facts, Levniger was held in bail as above, and furnishing it, was released.

The project of reviving the German Up-town Savings Bank is now totally abandoned. The first dividend of twenty-five per cent. has been almost entirely paid out. Perhaps $25,000 or $30,000 has not been called for. Next week Mr. Uhl is to declare a second dividend of twenty-five per cent., having disposed of some of the marketable securities, bonds, and mortgages. When this second dividend has been paid it will probably be a long time before another is declared, for there remains of the assets only real estate and securities of doubtful value—property which, if sold immediately, would go at a sacrifice, but which kept for a time will increase in value. Mr. Clausen, the President, says that he would not be surprised if the last dividend will be as high as thirty per cent., making the total dividend to depositors eighty per cent.

EXPLOITS OF RIVER THIEVES.

There were no further depredations committed by the pirates in the vicinity of Communipaw docks yesterday, and it is probable that the publicity which was given in yesterday's papers to their exploits of the previous night will have the effect of keeping the desperados quiet for a short time at least. Chief Champney, of the Jersey City Police, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he believed the stories as published were highly exaggerated, although as he had no jurisdiction outside of the docks he had no positive information on the subject. Officer Boyle, on the contrary, believed the stories to have been correct. The schooner Alethea was anchored about one hundred yards from the foot of Morris street, which crosses his beat. Capt. Darby, of the Alethea, had told him that there were five men in the gang which assaulted him. They were masked and armed with pistols, and as he had only a single revolver he was compelled to desist from any attempt at resistance. The gang struck the Captain several blows, blackening one of his eyes, and otherwise bruising him, and having secured $50 in money, and a gold watch valued at $75, the property of the Captain, took their leave. Officer Boyle further stated that there was no Harbor Police force in Jersey City, for the reason previously alleged by the Chief of Police, that the harbor is absolutely controlled by the authorities in this City, and it had only recently been decided by the courts of law that the water-front in the slips of New-Jersey is controlled by the authorities of the towns upon which they border.

A PRISONER'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

A meeting of Irishmen interested in procuring the liberty of Capt. Edward O. M. Condon, now serving a life sentence in an English prison, on charge of murder in connection with the "Manchester rescue" in 1867, was held yesterday at O'Donovan Rossa's Hotel. The first meeting in this City was held at Cooper Institute in November, and a committee was appointed to call the attention of the United States Government to the case by means of a letter to President Grant. The committee obeyed its instructions, and also sent memorials to other officials and members of Congress. The case was recently brought to the attention of the House, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Other public meetings have been held in Lawrence, Lowell, Boston, Harper's Ferry, Omaha, Chicago, and elsewhere, and there is an attempt to bring the weight of the Irish citizens of the country generally to demand that justice be rendered in the matter. The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of arranging for a public demonstration at Cooper Institute on March 17. Gen. F. F. Millen, A. E. Costello, and John Devay were appointed a committee of arrangements. The friends of Capt. Condon allege that he is innocent of murder, that he was convicted by perjured evidence, and that he is unjustly deprived of his liberty. They ask that he shall either be set at liberty or be allowed a new trial.

PULPIT TEACHINGS.

POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

SERMON BY REV. DR. BELLOWS AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

At the morning service at All Souls' Church, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Bellows took as his text the seventeenth verse of the thirty-third chapter of Isaiah: "Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty; they shall behold the land that is very far off." He said that the spirit of inspiration, or prophecy, or divination could not be better described than in the words of the text. Some saw in the Bible only its wisdom and goodness and moral teachings, while others saw, in addition to these, its unapproachable beauty. It was the province of imagination to bring distant things near, to render the invisible visible, and to the influence of imagination on religious life and character he proposed to call his hearers' attention. From Genesis to Revelations, said Dr. Bellows, the Bible is alive with poetic language. Homer did not surpass it in its grand simplicity, nor Shakespeare in its wonderful variety. It is full of epics, dramas, idyls, proverbs, and epigrams. Its range is wide as nature itself. Alas! that superstition and the reading of the Bible in schools—mere fetish worship—should have blinded some of us to its great poetic beauty. Let those familiar with the pages of Homer and other classic poets read any twenty pages of the Bible and say where they can be paralleled. Open the Pentateuch—a book now far too unfamiliar to most of us—and read the sublime mystery of its cosmogony; sit with the patriarchs beneath their vines and olives, journey with Abraham, follow Hagar and Ishmael in their wanderings, study the faithful and simple story of Jacob; look upon little Moses hid away in the bulrushes, watch his discovery by Pharaoh's daughter and her attendant maidens, and follow him in his princely nurture; or cross the waters of the Red Sea and go with him to Mount Sinai, where the Lord made himself manifest in thunder and lightning, and follow him in the career which made him the legislator of legislators, far surpassing Lycurgus and Solon, and then watch him dying on Mount Nebo. And do not forget that charming Arabian tale of Joseph and his brethren, or the story of Joshua, or the parable of the bramble and the fig, or the story of Samson, or the narrative of little Samuel and his mother, that touching mixture of providence and piety. If we prefer tragedy let us turn to that of the son of Kish, let us follow David, observe his magnanimity when he had his enemy in his power, watch his fight with Goliath, when the stripling's arm was nerved to more than a giant's strength, be present at the mysterious interview of Saul with the witch of Endor, read the story of Abraham, the Jewish Antinous, and of Joab's vengeance; or we may follow the stately magnificence of Solomon's reign, and mark his curious blending of worldly wisdom and love of display, and then turn to that mightiest of all poems, the Book of Job, and read how God sometimes for a wise purpose chastens those whom he loves. The Psalms need but to be named to recall a hundred poems. Then let us read Josiah's exalted strain, the lamentable lamentations of Jeremiah, and Ezekiel's wondrous visions. This brings us to the New Testament, which commences with a poem that has afforded subjects for the greatest of painters, and for hundreds of others after him. Christ was himself a poet. He saw the hidden nature of things, and his poems are none the less poems because they are called parables. What can equal in simplicity and beauty his parable of the Prodigal Son? Paul, too, was an unequaled dramatic poet; he fused together terrestrial and heavenly things until heaven and earth met in one tremendous drama. Then there was the "Book of Revelations," with its bold and mystic pictures over which the imagination loved to linger and which gave full scope to the play of fancy, fear, and hope. The Bible, he continued, is an appeal to our faith; it is a panorama of pictures from the garden of Eden to that of Gethsemane; it is, though neglected, the most readable book in literature. Its stories are more fascinating to children than those of the *Arabian Nights* or *Sanford and Merton*, or those of Miss Edgworth, but much of their charm is destroyed by our fatal familiarity with them. No loss in life is to be compared with our loss of wonder. It was an extraordinary fact, he said, that though the Bible displayed everywhere the most exalted imagination on the part of its writers, the word imagination is never mentioned in it, except in the ordinary sense of conceiving or devising, as "the people imagine a vain thing." This, however, might be easily accounted for, for in the most poetic eras poetry is not called poetry. People then use poetry without being conscious of it. Dr. Bellows then spoke of the poetry which pervades our daily life, the child being naturally and unconsciously a poet. Nothing, he said, could be enjoyed in its naked self. If we reduced the looks and actions and words of daily life to an arithmetical equivalent, we should find we were trading on a very small capital. Were not the prose of life lined with poetry, life would soon become disgusting and intolerable. Take away from the day-laborer the poetry of his life, let him no longer think of the smiling face of some good woman, or the prattle of his children, or the sympathy of friends, and he would soon sink beneath his burden. What, he said, is the cross? Two sticks. What is our flag? A piece of colored bunting. What is a friend's grasp of the hand? The coming together of our two palms. What is a kiss? The puckering up of two lips and their application to ours. What is a smile? A facial contortion. All those would be nothing were it not for the invisible breath which swells up and rounds out that we call life. He thought it no irreverence to call God the first, last, and greatest poet; his works are one eternal poem. God made those scenes which but to describe had rendered Virgil and Dante and Shakespeare and Thomson illustrious. The world would strive in vain to make out God to be a mere geometer; nor earth and skies are the work of a being full of the spirit of beauty. It was useless to try to live, as some are trying to do, on mere ethical chaff; it would prove a fatal experiment to eliminate all imagination from our belief. Imagination was the secular name for faith, and faith came in where logic ended, but it did not go before logic and reason, but with them. To eliminate all imagination and poetry from our life was to grow narrow, hard, coarse, blind, and deaf.

CHRIST'S PRAYER.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. John Hall preached, during the Service of Song, at Association Hall last evening, taking for his text John xvii., 15, "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." This is a prayer, said the preacher, without a parallel or a precedent in the Word of God or elsewhere. It is addressed to God by Jesus, not simply as the Son of God, but also as a mediator between God and man. He might have said the prayer to himself, but did not do so. He uttered it audibly that men might know what Christ does. The whole chapter from which it is taken opens a door, as it were, into heaven, and lets us see Him who intercedes for us. We should try and take its truths deeply into our hearts. It has been objected to certain prayers that they teach too much. This objection may apply to this prayer. So it has also been objected to in prayers that they tell God what He already knows. But so it is with human sympathies and loves and weakness. Christ prays that his disciples be not taken out of the world. Now there are various ways in which men are taken out of the world. In the early times some good people sought to get out of the world by keeping aloof from it. They were called anchorites, cenobites, hermits. They did just as some good people do now with regard to politics. But their withdrawal was a reflection upon Christian life, and the assertion of a better life than that led by good people as husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, and parents and children. The numbers of such people grew, and they became a great evil. They were aloof from all human associations, and became a large band of idle, shiftless people—a large papal army, which became at last the most accursed engine that despotism ever devised or maintained. There is a second way in which men are taken out of the world, and that is by translation. Only two men have been taken out of the world in this way. Their taking away was a visible argument to show that there was another world. But translation is on a limited scale, and for special purposes. The apostles might have expected that they were to be taken from the world in this way to join Christ in heaven. But Jesus prays that they may be not taken from the world. Another way in which men are taken from the world is by death. A person is taken sick, and is attended by a doctor. He grows weaker and weaker. Disease is working within him, like a miner, sapping away the foundations of life. At length there comes dissolution. The doctor says it is pneumonia, diphtheria, or some other sickness. It is God's way of taking men out of the world. Jesus Christ says about His disciples: "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." Yet, why keep them in the world? For this there are three reasons. The first of these is, for their own sakes. The speaker remembered army officers who had been sent into the Crimea and elsewhere, after the fighting was all over. They went and returned. They had no honored scars to show, no tales of heroism to narrate. They were soldiers for parade—mere carpet knights. The Lord's soldiers have a chance to see service here. They may be able to say, "I have fought, I have stood, not for my glory, but for that of my Captain." A second reason for their remaining was because of the gain to them in the future. For 2,000 years there were three ransomed ones who stood before that jeweled throne, its stately array of priests and the crowd swaying to and fro. We can think of the struggles between those three men and strangers, and that idolatrous empire. Will they bow down to idolatry? They refuse and you seem to see the gates of the fiery furnace thrown open and they thrown in. But One was there before them and they came out unscathed. Do you think that they would have missed that experience? Young men, you who are striving to rise in the world on small salaries and struggling to keep your conscience pure, you who are now desolate and poor and lonely, the day will come when you will not be sorry. A third reason for desiring them to remain in the world was for the world's sake. The world is bad enough, but it would be much worse were it not for the Christians in it. Society is evil enough, but would be much worse were they not in it. There is work to be done, good to be perpetuated, and wrong to be denounced. So Christ wills it that we should remain. Now, what is the positive petition in the prayer, "that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil?" These are inspired words—mouth utterances of the Lord God of Hosts. They are simple words, yet how much there is in them. Two things at least will be found in them. First, that there is evil in the world. There is no sanctuary, no exempted spot on earth, where evil is not to be found, and you are much mistaken if you suppose you can hedge in and seclude a spot wherein evil will not come. You must keep yourselves from the evil. Another thing which may be found in the words is a knowledge of the character of the disciples. They show that the disciples were liable to be led into evil. The water of baptism does not render people invulnerable to sin, as the fabled water into which Achilles was dipped was said to have rendered him physically invulnerable. Christians need to be kept from sin—not kept as a key is kept, but kept as rational beings. God keeps us through ourselves, as having immortal souls that can think and reason by the mighty power of God through faith. He keeps His people in their sorrows and trials—keeps them from fretting and from thinking that God and Christ have forsaken them. Christ prays that His people may be kept from temptation. Even saints are exposed to temptation, and their virtue is shown by their resisting temptation. I would misrepresent if I said sin had no sweetness. It has a sweetness at the first taste, but it is very bitter afterward. Yes, sin has its sweetness and its excitements. Wealth, even if dishonestly obtained, has its charms and gives some standing. If young men would be kept from the allurements of sin they must let God keep them, and in that way they will be enabled to resist temptation and sin. They should be modest, meek, manly, and self-distrustful. Christ wishes us to be kept to our duties. We try to get rid of our quiet duties, our duties at home, those duties which do not get our names in the papers, and for which we are not praised or patted on the back. Christ desires us to keep in the world, but away from evil. Men are very apt to blame institutions when they themselves are at fault. Men go astray not because of them, but because of themselves. Never mind if there be vice in the system, be you virtuous. The speaker, continuing, said he would say three things in regard to the application of his remarks. In the first place, it would have been a mistake if the Disciples, on hearing the prayer, had said that their Master did not love them because He had left them behind. Believers, continued the speaker, do not you make that mistake, and think that Christ thinks not of you because He keeps you here. In the second place, be in the world true witnesses for Him in what He gave you to do. There is no harm in the world's employments. There is no harm in being a doctor, a banker, a manufacturer, or a tradesman. Do your work, but do it for Christ, and to His glory, and you will turn the ordinary day's work into conspicuous acts of devotion to Him.

In the third place, is there any one here who has tried to keep himself? You, young man, you started out with firm resolutions. You would not drink. How have you kept your resolution? You started on a wrong plan. You had much better have gone to Christ and asked his aid. It is not too late to do so now. You had better do it now. You can say from that heart of yours, "I am weak and fickle, and not able to keep myself, and I put my soul into Thy hands for Thee to keep." And He will do so and keep you from sin.

Before beginning his sermon Dr. Hall delivered an earnest prayer wherein he fervently asked that Messrs. Moody and Sankey might be blessed in their work.

THE SEASON OF LENT.

REGULATION FOR THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW-YORK—THE SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Next Wednesday, March 1, being Ash-Wednesday, the regulations for Lent were read yesterday—Quinquagesima Sunday—in all the Catholic churches. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this City, high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kearney, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Cain. At St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, the high mass was celebrated at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Father McCauley, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Following are the regulations in the Archdiocese of New-York:

1. All the week-days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh-meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

3. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

4. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.

5. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

6. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age.

The public religious exercises during Lent in the churches of the City, to commence each evening at 7:30 o'clock, will be:

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity, of the Assumption, (German,) St. Michael's, St. Anthony's, (Italian,) and St. Mary Magdalen's, (German.)

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's, (French,) St. John the Evangelist's, Holy Cross, St. Gabriel's, Immaculate Conception, Our Lady of Sorrows, and St. Cecilia's.

On Wednesday, in St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer, (German,) St. Francis, Assissium, (German,) St. Francis Xavier's, St. Ann's, Annunciation, (Manhattanville,) St. Paul's, (Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street,) St. Teresa's, St. John the Baptist's, (German,) and St. Agnes'.

On Thursday, in Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus', (German.) St. Lawrence's, (Yorkville,) Holy Innocents', St. Rose of Lima's, St. Nicholas', St. Joseph's, (German, Manhattanville,) and St. Elizabeth's, (Fort Washington.)

On Friday in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Paul's, (Harlem,) St. Boniface's, (German,) St. Vincent Ferrer's, St. Bernard's, Church of the Epiphany, Holy Name of Jesus, and St. Joseph's, (German, eighty-seventh street.)

By order of his eminence the Cardinal Archbishop.

JOHN M. FARLEY, Secretary.

In Brooklyn, High Mass was celebrated yesterday in St. James' Cathedral, in Jay street, by Rev. Michael F. Murray, and the sermon was preached by Rev. P. F. O'Hare. In St. Charles Borromeo's Church, corner of Livingston street and Sydney place, Rev. Father Ward was the celebrant of the High Mass, and a brief sermon on "Faith" was preached by Rev. James Duffy.

The religious exercises in Brooklyn to commence at 7 o'clock P. M., will be on Tuesday at St. Charles', St. Mary's Star of the Sea, St. Anthony's, St. Ann's, St. John the Baptist's, St. Paul's, St. Nicholas', Church of the Nativity, Church of the Sacred Heart, Transfiguration.

On Wednesday, at the Church of the Assumption, St. Joseph's, Holy Trinity, Immaculate Conception, Visitation, Our Lady of Victory, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Stephen's, Annunciation, Church of All Saints, Church of St. Leonard, of Port Maurice, and St. Michael's.

On Thursday, at St. James', St. Peter and St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Boniface's, St. Peter's, St. Francis', St. Augustine's, St. Benedict's and St. Teresa's.

On Friday, at St. Patrick's, St. Vincent de Paul's, St. Louis', St. Bernard's, St. Alphonsus', St. Cecilia's and St. Francis of Sales and St. Casimir's.

A DUEL PREVENTED.

William Eisner, of No. 53 Montrose avenue, and Frederick Karcher, of No. 89 Meserole street, Brooklyn, E. D., two Germans who had quarreled, attempted to fight a duel with pistols yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Newtown Creek, near the Penny Bridge, but were arrested by Capt. Laiser and Patrolman Ihne, of the Sixth Precinct. John Schmidt and Christian Illig, who had prepared to act as the seconds of Eisner and Karchner, were also taken into custody. All of the parties were locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and are to be arraigned in court this morning. Eisner is a music-teacher, about thirty-five years old. Karcher is Adjutant of the Thirty-second Regiment, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is about thirty-eight years old. A few evenings since, some practical jokers removed a stuffed bear from in front of a fur store to the front of Karcher's cigar store, in Ewen street, near Meserole, and when Karcher discovered what had been done, he excitedly seized a large navy revolver and shot the bear. Schmidt is a Lieutenant and Illig a Captain in the Twenty-eighth Regiment. It is said that Karcher had called Eisner a swindler last Friday, and that Eisner sent a challenge by Illig.

THE JERSEY CITY STREET DUEL.

Coroner Gannon, of Jersey City, took, yesterday, the ante-mortem statement of John Havey, one of the two men engaged in the street duel in Jersey City at midnight of Saturday. It corroborated the statement of the affair published yesterday. Drs. Watson and Veich, the hospital surgeons, declare that Havey cannot survive. Havey is suffering from three wounds and Ford from four. One of Havey's wounds penetrates the lung, is two inches and a half deep and an inch and a half wide; the second is on the left arm, extending from the shoulder to the elbow, and an inch and a half deep; the third wound is in the left temple. Ford has one wound between the ninth and tenth ribs, which it is feared has punctured the lung. The second is in the neck, behind the left ear, about an inch and a half deep. A third is in the left thigh, about two inches deep; and the fourth is a slight one in the back, between the shoulder blades.

THE FRENCH COOKS.

The Cercle des Chefs de Cuisine Français will give a masked ball at Irving Hall to-morrow evening, the proceeds of the affair accruing to the charitable fund of the society. A magnificent supper, likely to surpass, if possible, that recently given under similar auspices, is announced as a prominent feature of the reunion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gustavus Lanvier, of No. 85 Varick street, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday by Detective Dunlop, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses from Emanuel Schlamoritz. The prisoner was committed.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man about forty years of age fell into the water at the foot of Eleventh street, East River. He was taken out of the water by Officer Kelly, of the Eleventh Precinct, but died soon afterward. His remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

John Smith, aged twenty-two, of No. 311 Avenue B, fell into the cellar of the premises No. 82 Centre street last evening, and, striking his head against the cellar door, sustained a fracture of the skull, which will doubtless result fatally. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Chambers Street Hospital.

Thomas Gallagher, arrested by Detective Robinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, has been fully identified as the burglar who entered the house No. 227 East Fifty-second street on the night of the 23d and assaulted the brave servant girl, Maggie Logan, who attempted to arrest him. Being arraigned at the Essex Market Court yesterday he was held for trial.

John Madden was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having brutally assaulted his mother. The mother, whose face was badly bruised, said that her son, whenever he became drunk, beat and kicked her, and that whenever he was sent to the island he as surely escaped. Justice Duffy held him in default of $1,000 bail, which insures his confinement in the City Prison.

Deputy Coroner Macwhinnie made yesterday a post-mortem examination of the remains of Bruno Van Falderen, who committed suicide in Washington square on Saturday morning. The Doctor found a pistol-shot wound on the right side of the head, the bullet having penetrated and lodged in the brain. Death resulted from compression of the brain. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case during the present week.

For some time past a gang of young corner loafers, thieves, and known bad characters have occupied the basement of No. 89 West Third street as a club-room, styling themselves "The Waverley Association," and have much disturbed the reputable residents in the vicinity by their disgraceful carousals and brawls. Yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock Officer Healy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, acting under orders from Capt. Van Dusen, raided on the basement and arrested sixteen of the young ruffians, who, on being arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, were fined or committed in default of bail for good conduct.

Michael Carroll was committed for trial at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a large and richly bound Douay Bible from Mrs. Clancy, of Forty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, on Saturday night. It appeared, during the examination of the case by Justice Duffy, that the prisoner, who was drunk, had carried the Bible, which weighs twenty-five pounds, down Tenth avenue to Forty-second street, through to Broadway, down to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Third avenue, down Third avenue to the Bowery, down through Chatham street, Park row, and Broadway to South Ferry, and up South street to Water street and Peck slip before he was stopped or questioned by any Police officer. Justice Duffy complimented Roundsman Barlow, who made the arrest.

BROOKLYN.

James W. Colgan, of No. 131 Classon avenue, while entering his residence through a window early yesterday morning, was arrested on suspicion of being a burglar, but was discharged at the Police station.

John H. Otters, of No. 226 Green street, was stabbed in the head and face with a pocket-knife by Joseph Rafferty, last evening, in a liquor saloon at Green and Oakland streets. The wounds are not serious. Rafferty escaped.

In the malpractice case of Christina Becht, the Brooklyn servant who died in Newark, Detective Roach is still busy hunting for the young man who was intimate with the girl, but it is thought that he has fled to Germany.

Charles Brown, aged forty years, of No. 67 Washington street, New-York, a watchman on board of the lighter Enterprise, lying at the foot of Warren street, in this City, accidentally fell overboard yesterday afternoon and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Late on Saturday night fires destroyed the liquor store of Catherine Valet, Clove Road and Montgomery street, and the woolen factory of Adolph Rouvister & Brother, No. 211 North Ninth street, the losses on each being about $2,500. Morris Connors, the watchman at the factory, had his hands badly burned.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as E. C. Langley, a local Minister, was preaching in the Methodist Mission Chapel, at the corner of Nassau avenue and Oakland street, he fell into his chair and instantly expired. He was immediately attended by Dr. Sherman, who said he had died of heart disease. He was removed to his residence, No. 91 South Eighth street.

Mr. Francis Murphy, the "Temperance Orator," was given a reception at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches. The building was crowded, and the exercises consisted of a prayer by Rev. Fred Bell, who also sang "The Ninety and Nine," the presentation of the pledge by Mr. Murphy, and a short speech of thanks by Hon. B. E. Hale.

James Craft and Isaac Davis, residing in Kosciusko street, near Stuyvesant avenue, were arrested late on Saturday night on the charge of receiving $800 worth of dry goods stolen from the store of Charles C. Van Anglen & Co. by burglars, who entered the store on Wednesday night last. Part of the property was found on the premises of the prisoners. Davis said that a portion of the stolen goods had been taken on Thursday night to No. 75 Orchard street, New-York, and delivered to a woman. Capt. Craig and Sergt. Buckholz went to this house with Davis, but were unable to find either the goods or the woman.

LONG ISLAND.

There is apparently good reason to fear that some vessel has during the prevalence of the recent gales been sunk, with all on board, in the Sound off Peconic Inlet, Southold. A lady's and a child's muff have been washed ashore, and a mast, fastened at the bottom, and having spars, block, and rigging attached, has been discovered at a distance of about two miles from shore, and nearly opposite the inlet, while a boom, gaff, and a sail measuring some fifty feet in the leech by forty on the boom were found afloat some half a mile to the eastward.

Seaford has been considerably agitated over the question whether it was better to build a new school-house or repair the old one. A large meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which it was decided to adopt the latter course; but a question has arisen as to the validity of the title to the old school ground. It is alleged that the maker of the deed was an alien, and that his heirs have since deeded the property to others, who have disputed the district's right to it. The matter will probably come before the courts, and meantime a combination of some of the taxpayers is to be made for the purpose of resisting the collection of any tax that may be levied.

The question of bay privileges is still occupying the attention of the authorities of Brookhaven, Babylon, and Islip, and it seems now to be about as far from settlement as ever. Last week a committee of two from Babylon visited Islip to submit on behalf of the former a proposition for an amicable adjustment—the offer being to share all the privileges of the Great South Bay in front of the respective towns in common. A town meeting was called in Islip, at which it was voted to reject this proposition, and no other in its place was advanced by the Islip people. Supervisor Wood, of Babylon, has now submitted another proposition.

During the past four or five weeks a religious revival has been in progress at Ronkonkoma, Alfred Blewitt, an evangelist from New-York, conducting the meetings with success, and the revival being characterized by deep seriousness. Meetings are held every evening, and sometimes in the afternoon, in the Methodist Church, and thus far about eighty persons have been received on probation. Revival meetings are still in progress at Southampton. Meetings are held every evening under the direction of Rev. Messrs. Shiland and McAllister. At the Methodist Church in Patchogue, within a few weeks past, between eighty and ninety persons have been baptized, and 114 have been received on probation.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Friday morning, the schooner Alice P. Higgins, Noah P. Higgins, master, from Chesapeake Bay for Boston, went ashore on the point at Jones' Inlet. The crew from Life-saving Station No. 28 launched their life-boat, boarded her, and carried off her anchors, and with the assistance of crews from Stations Nos. 27 and 29, threw overboard about five hundred bushels of oysters, after which the schooner was hauled off, and proceeded on her voyage.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Cheney, of Illinois, preached yesterday in the Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church in Newark, to a large audience.

At the opening of the Supreme Court ten gentlemen were granted counselors' licenses and twenty-two were admitted as attorneys at law.

The appropriation for the relief of the Jersey City poor having been exhausted, and a law having recently been passed making it an indictable offense for any municipal or other board to spend money in excess of appropriations, the Jersey City Aldermen have decided to apply to the Legislature for authority to enlarge the appropriation.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

AN AMERICAN SHIP SUNK BY A STEAM-SHIP—THE JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THE LIVERPOOL BOARD OF TRADE.

Following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Liverpool Board of Trade in the matter of the collision on Dec. 31, 1875, between the steam-ship Adriatic and the American ship Harvest Queen:

The court has endeavored to give to the evidence which has been brought out before it in the course of this protracted inquiry the grave consideration which its very great importance demands. As affecting the conduct of the master of the Adriatic, with which alone this court has to deal, two points seem to call for decision; first, was the master of the Adriatic to blame in regard to the collision which took place on the 31st December last; and, secondly, did he, after the collision, do all that was required of him to save life, and to render assistance to the vessel with which he collided. The court is satisfied upon the evidence that, between 2:30 and 3 on the morning of the day in question, the steam-ship Adriatic and a full-rigged sailing ship came into collision off the coast of Wexford, and the court has no doubt that she was, as alleged, the Harvest Queen, which left Queenstown on the previous evening bound for Liverpool, and which there is every reason to believe has been lost. The court is of opinion that the master of the Adriatic is not in default as regards the collision itself. The chief officer, Mr. Bence, who was in charge of the steamer when the stranger's green light was seen on his starboard bow, took the usual and right course of porting his helm when the green light changed to red; and he also acted rightly when, on the green light showing again, he stopped, and reversed the engines full speed. The master, hurrying on deck when called, seeing the stranger's green light, which had then again come into view, ordered the helm hard-a-starboard. There would have been no question as to the propriety of this order had the vessel been going ahead, but the master appears to have been under a misapprehension as to the way in which the steamer was going through the water at that moment. Having, however, lost her way, she never answered her starboard helm, her bow still continuing to fall off to starboard, and, in the opinion of the court, this order could not in any way have contributed to the collision, and when the master reached the bridge and found that the steamer was going astern and the ship's red light again showed, he was right in keeping the helm unchanged. The court, therefore, acquits the master of the Adriatic of all blame in respect of the collision. There remains for consideration the very serious charge that he did not render such assistance as he should have done to the vessel with which he had collided. In regard to this matter the master rightly and promptly lost no time after the collision in ordering the boats to be cleared away, and as to his countermanding that order the court considers that when he found the Harvest Queen increasing her distance from the steamer he acted with better judgment in following her with the steamer than he would have shown had he, at that juncture, lowered the boats into the water for the purpose of looking after her. But when cries for help were heard in the water the master at once stopped his ship and lowered his boats with as much dispatch as possible, and ordered them to go to the spot whence the cries had proceeded, and also to search in the direction of the ship, whose green light was then visible. After looking about for three-quarters of an hour without finding any one in the water or hearing any further cries, the boats returned to the steamer on a signal being shown to recall them. The court cannot say that the master was wrong in recalling the boats. He probably believed, and he had good grounds for the belief, that the cries he heard came from a man or men who had either fallen or been knocked overboard at the time of the collision, as when the cries were heard the green light of the ship was still visible at a considerable distance, and with the heavy sea running at the time, the master might well conclude that further search for the unfortunate men in the water would be in vain. It was strongly urged upon the court that the Adriatic should have remained upon the scene of the disaster at any rate until daylight, and this point has received the most anxious and careful consideration. The court cannot lose sight of the fact that the master of the steamer had under his charge over 200 souls; he was on a lee shore in the neighborhood of dangerous rocks and shoals; the wind was increasing, the weather was getting thicker, and the Hook light was becoming indistinct; and the court is of opinion that to keep his ship on the spot would have been attended with considerable risk. The only safe course open to him would have been to put her head to the southward, and kept his ship under command by steaming ahead slowly till daylight, when he could have returned to the scene of the collision. But believing, as he did, that the hulls of the two vessels had never been in collision, and that no fatal injury had been received by the Harvest Queen from the Adriatic, and that she had sailed away up Channel—a belief which the court, after a very mature consideration of the evidence, could not say was altogether unwarranted—the court cannot condemn the master for proceeding on his course, as he did, after consulting with his chief officer, and, according to the statement of the master, after having had the advantage of the opinion of Capt. Whitehurst, an experienced master in the American merchant service. The court returns to Mr. Jennings his certificate. The court cannot close its judgment in this case without expressing regret that the entry as to the collision in the official log was not more candid and explicit in its relation of the circumstances, and the court has also to regret a want of frankness amounting to reticence in the evidence, especially of the first and third officers of the Adriatic, which was calculated to prejudice the court, and certainly not to serve the master. The court also thinks that the master would have done well to have informed the British Consul immediately on his arrival at New-York of the circumstances of the collision, and to have delayed the painting of the ship's bows until ample opportunity had been given for inspection.

Capt. Jennings, who was considerably affected, said that he was exceedingly glad the court had acquitted him of the charges brought against him—grave charges, of which he was really not guilty. Mr. Aspinall, he saw, was not there; but he would leave him to his own conscience.

A LADY SHOT IN A SINGULAR MANNER.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* says: "A very unfortunate case of accidental shooting occurred on board the Ocklawaha steamer Tuskawilla, Saturday afternoon, the victim being Mrs. Wright, wife of John R. Wright, a banker and prominent capitalist of Cincinnati, Ohio. The circumstances of the case, as obtained from persons present at the time of the accident, are as follows: Mrs. Wright, accompanied by her husband and many other passengers, was returning from a trip up the romantic Ocklawaha, on board the Tuskawilla. A party of gentlemen were on the upper deck amusing themselves by shooting at birds and alligators. Among the number was a young man who had a breech-loading rifle. This he had just loaded, and, in raising the muzzle of the gun from the deck, where it had been in the act of loading, the cartridge exploded. Mrs. Wright, at the moment, was in her state-room immediately beneath. The bullet penetrated the zinc covering and deck-boards, an inch in thickness, grazed a timber, and then struck the lady at a point five inches below the neck and immediately at the right of the spinal column. Not a minute before Mrs. Wright had been gazing out of the window, in which position, had she remained, the ball must have passed through her body and undoubtedly proved fatal. But she had drawn back from the casement and turned to speak to a friend when the shot struck her. Dr. Sabal gives it as his opinion that the ball is lodged in the tissue of the back, and that the cavity was not penetrated. The injury is not one of any great danger. The young man's name in whose hands the rifle was at the time of the discharge is also Wright, and his residence somewhere on the Hudson River in New-York. He feels terribly about the accident, but is completely exhonerated from all blame by Mr. Wright, the husband of the injured woman."

REBUKE TO OBSTINACY.

A Nevada newspaper says that an inebriated Comstocker pleasantly rebuked obstinacy in a friend the other day. He had invited a California visitor into a restaurant to take a steak, when an animated discussion ensued upon some subject or other. Just then the steaks were brought upon the table. "You are too obstinate altogether," said the Comstocker; "I don't think any beefsteak of mine would be good for a man so obstinate as you are." And, reaching across the table, he took the Californian's steak and put it in his coat pocket. The Californian sprang from the table and left the restaurant in high dudgeon, while the Comstocker remained and finished his meal. The Comstocker carried the steak about in his pocket all day, occasionally taking it out and exhibiting it, in order to show what a good thing a man might miss by being too obstinate in an argument.

AN ANECDOTE OF SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Secretary Bristow's rightful military title is Colonel, and in mentioning this fact the Louisville *Commercial* tells this story: "On the occasion of a small and informal dinner party in Washington, a year or so ago, several gentlemen constantly used the title 'General' in addressing the Secretary, whereupon he said, half in earnest, 'Now, gentlemen, if you must have a military handle for my name, use the right one. I earned the Colonel, I trust, in defending my country; but I never was a General, and I can't see why my friends who know better persist in calling me General.' One of the gentlemen present defended the practice of applying the title 'General' to the Secretary, by remarking that he had been known to the country as Solicitor General, and triumphantly asked the Colonel what he had to say to that! 'Well,' replied Bristow, with that peculiar expression of good humor which is quite at home on his face, 'if that argument holds, then we must be careful to accord as General every general freight agent or general manager of a circus in the country.' This remark seemed to satisfy the company, and we know of one of the number who has adhered to the proper title since that time."

The Gorham Company,
Silversmiths.
Solid Silver and Gorham Plate.
The prices of our Plated Ware are much lower than previous to Feb. 1, without any reduction in STANDARD EXCELLENCE.
NO. 1 BOND ST.

THE DANCE INTERRUPTED.

THE VERY BRIEF HONEYMOON OF THE MAN WHO MARRIED FOR MONEY.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Going up the street about 10 o'clock one night recently, a citizen heard the sounds of a fiddle, banjo, and a tambourine. As he neared the point from which they proceeded, he heard footsteps keeping time to the music and a voice calling out the figures of a cotillion. Just as he arrived in front of the house a loud, angry voice called out:

"Stop that music immediately!"

It stopped, and the dancing ceased in the midst of the figure.

"What de mattah, Sam?" said another voice; "what do you mean by stoppin' de dance?"

"I means jes 'zactly what I say!" answered Sam; "I 'gaged dat band to play for dis party; I'se de boss of dis 'casion; de band shan't play no 'mo'! Dis party shan't go 'on; de ball's broke up. Gemmen and ladies, you can all go home!"

"What in de name of sense is de mattah wid dat niggah!" was the speech that came from all parts of the room. "What's de mattah, Sam; you talk like a crazy niggah!"

"No Ise not crazy!" said the one addressed, "Ise gwine to have a divoce! Dat's what Ise gwine to have!"

"Divoce! divoce!" spoke several voices together. "What's dat niggah thinkin' 'bout! He ain't bin married more'n two hours, and he's talkin' 'bout gittin a divoce. He's crazy sho'. You's crazy, Sam!"

"I tell you Ise not crazy," said the latter. "Here Ise bin courtin' Lucinda for two years, with hounble intenshuns, and she's bin makin' me believe she had money—dat she was rich; and now she tells me she ain't got but a dolla—a dolla. Stop de music, I say! Dis party's broke up. When dis chile marries a gal for her money, she's got to have more'n a dolla, or I won't live with her a minit. Ise gwine to quit in time. What's a dolla to a man wid a family?"

"Dat's more'n you've got, any how, you good-for-nuffin, lazy, no-account niggah, you!" here chimed in Lucinda.

"Nex' time I marry for money, it's got to be counted out befo' de preacher ties de knot," said Sam. "Ise gwine to get a divorce immediately."

DEAF TO CRIES FOR HELP.

The Portland *Oregonian* of Feb. 10 makes this statement: "One of the crew of the ill-fated Orpheus is now an inmate of the Good Samaritan Hospital, receiving treatment for injuries sustained by a cask of hardware rolling over him, while assisting to unload a vessel in this port. He is very emphatic in asserting that cries of distress were distinctly heard by the officers and crew of the Orpheus, after the unfortunate collision with the steamer Pacific. He also says that they saw the blue lights—signals of distress—while they were yet near the sinking steamer, and that though it was well known that the Orpheus was uninjured, the Captain turned a deaf ear to the call for help, and steadily bore away from the scene of horror."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—D. O'Neil, wife, two children, and nurse, F. Stephens, wife and son, Miss Travers, W. S. Travers, Miss Granger, E. J. Granger, Miss M. E. Gerlah, James W. Wadsworth, Capt. H. G. Hall, H. Seudder, John Johnson, J. B. Nelson, L. J. Mundelein, H. H. Sayre, H. K. Ide, F. K. Richardson, fifteen in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:35 | Sun sets......5:51 | Moon rises....9:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:00 | Gov. Island..10:49 | Hell Gate..12:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans Feb. 16 and Bar 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Feb. 23, lat. 27 50, lon. 80, spoke bark Elba, from Havana, for New-York; 27th, while coming up the Bay, and when off Bay Ridge, at 5 A. M., sighted a small schr., which proved to be the pilot-boat Caprice, No. 15, three points on our port bow, about two hundred feet ahead; immediately stopped and backed engines, but had too much headway to stop; struck her about midships, carrying away mainmast and cutting her almost in two, and sinking her in less than a minute. The crew immediately launched their boat, and all hands were taken on board the New-Orleans and brought to the City.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. &c. to J. F. Ames.

Bark J. H. Chadwick, (of Portland,) Mountford, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Bryan & Stevens. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds; no date, lat. 38 12, lon. 72, passed a can buoy adrift, painted red and black.

Bark Schiller, (Ger.,) Gloistein, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras; has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Feb. 20, lat. 33, lon. 72, spoke Norwegian bark showing letters H. W. C. D., from Westport, for Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Harriet S. Jackson, (of Portland,) Bacon, Sagua la Grande 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Eliza Morton, (of Portland,) Leland, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Fernandes & Calve—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales; split mainsail; otherwise slightly damaged.

Brig Gazelle, Dickson, Cardenas 18 ds., with molasses and honey to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Arctic, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Brinton, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Franklin Woodruff—vessel to Heney & Parker. Feb. 25, lat. 38 30, lon. 71 50, passed schr. Bessie Morris, steering S. W.

Brig Zingu, (of St. John, N. B.) Edgett, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig J. A. Horsey, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds. with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to J. A. Horsey; had heavy weather, split sail; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Nellie Husted, Brewster, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Martha C., (of Gloucester,) Givens, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester, with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. George Calhoun, Walch, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nettie Brett, of and 10 ds. from St. Andrews, N. B., with laths to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Jennie M. Carter, Carter, Parker's Head, Me., with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Paragon, Delong, Eastport, with fish for Richmond, Va.

Schr. J. C. Curtis, Paine, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Crowell, Portland, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Sedonia, Rawley, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Robert Foster, Robinson, Portland, with plaster to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. T. Abell, Carr, Newport.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. E. P. Church, Hammond, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Dow, Portland.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Benj. T. Crocker, Harding, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Kelly, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Effort, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, Rackett, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann J. Laughton, Smith, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Horton, New-Haven.

Schr. Jno. Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Forsyth, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. H. Whittaker, Carll, Savannah 8 ds., for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine, to Warren Ray. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

Schr. Cyrus Hall, (of Boston,) Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Parsons & Loud.

SAILED—Steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E.; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, from Hamburg, via Havre, which arr. 26th, reports: Experienced strong westerly gales and very rough sea the whole passage. Feb. 21, lat. 43 41, lon. 47, passed three icebergs, of which one seemed to be about 200 feet high. Feb. 18, lat. 46 14, lon. 36 37, passed a steamer showing three red lights, bound E.; 23d, lat. 42 15, lon. 52 31, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 42 03, lon. 53 16, an Allan steam-ship, do.; 25th, lat. 40 28, lon. 67 55, a National steam-ship, do.; 26th, at 4 P. M., 44 miles E. of Shinnecock, a White Star steam-ship, do. The S. brings 38 cabin and 109 steerage passengers.

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